√R
2732
D

The Revolution

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NEW YORK
DONATED BY THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK CITY

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 2. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868. $2.00 A YEAR.

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION.

SCARCELY a week passes in which there are not frequent murders in Texas of Union men, officers as well as others, white as well as black, and generally they go unavenged, the murderers even boasting of their bloody work! The San Antonio *Express* states that on Friday, Nov. 15, Capt. C. E. Culver, the Bureau Agent stationed at Cotton Gin, Freestone County, and his orderly, were murdered three miles north of Springfield, Limestone County. It appears that Capt. Culver had some little difficulty with one Wm. Stewart, and this same Stewart claims to have killed both Capt. Culver and his orderly, and says they fired on him first; but, strange to say, they were shot with different guns. Capt. Culver's head was also cut asunder—done with an axe or some other sharp instrument. There was a large bullet-hole through his right breast, and there was no hole in the shirts or vest Capt. Culver had on at the time he was killed. It is strange that a large ball should pass through a man's body and not through the clothes he had on at the time. It is a great mystery. Capt. Culver was an active member of the Union League of America, and was to open a Council in Springfield on the night of the 16th; but the rebels of that place said he could not do it, and they made good their threat. [illegible] two freedmen reported to have been killed at Cotton Gin on the 16th, and the rebels were disarming the freedmen in Freestone County on the day of the threat to kill Capt. Culver.

SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

A WRITER in the *Tribune* asks: "In what year suffrage was conferred on negroes in the State of New York; what was the complexion of the Legislature, and who was Governor?" To which that paper replies: "Under the first and second Constitutions, or from 1788 to 1823, there was no distinction of color in the qualifications for voters; there was a property qualification affecting equally both whites and blacks; all a negro had to possess more than a white man was papers or other satisfactory evidence that he was a free person, and not a slave. The men of the Revolution never doubted the free negro's right to the ballot. But in 1821 a Convention was called to revise the Constitution, and then came the clamor of rich versus poor, and a grand movement in favor of abolishing all manner of property qualifications was inaugurated and successfully carried through so far as white men were concerned; but a colored man was required to possess a freehold estate of $250, to be three years an inhabitant of the State, and for the last year, of the election district in which he voted. • • • It cannot be fairly charged that any party, as parties now are, is entirely responsible for the invidious discrimination. Attempts have been made to remedy the injustice through the only legal path—amending the Constitution—but thus far without success. The vote in 1846 was 85,406 for, and 224,336 against impartial suffrage; in 1860 there were 197,503 in favor, and 337,984 opposed.

"The question is naturally up again in the present Convention, and may in due time come before the people; but past experience gives little hope for the friends of impartial suffrage. In the votes noted above, the Democratic party conspicuously opposed the repeal of the property qualification; a few, doubtless, voted the right way, but where one Democrat voted 'Yes,' probably ten Republicans voted 'No.'"

HOME TRUTHS.

ELIZA ARCHARD, in the *Herald of Health* has a long article, full of wholsome Rye and Indian truths, like these below—good for kitchen or parlor.

If one should say: "Muscle and Manhood," it would be nothing either strange or unusual, merely an alliteration for the well recognized fact that man is an animal. For muscle and manhood run together by nature. But who ever heard of muscular womanhood? Nobody—unless, perhaps, doctors, to whom it exists, not as a reality, but only as a possibility of that good time to come [illegible] the present generation of American women will have all died out, as, indeed, they are doing rapidly—and as, indeed, they ought to do rapidly; the sooner the better for those of them who, in their willful helplessness, are already beyond the reach of hope and mercy.

"Make a sheep of yourself and the wolf will eat you," says the old German proverb. There is but one animal weak enough and timid enough to be compared to the average American woman of these times. It is to be regretted that the animal is a sheep. A sheep is weak, cowardly, helpless, and very foolish at times. So is a fashionable American lady. But the sheep does not make a virtue of its cowardly helplessness. The lady does. That is the difference. A sheep will insanely follow in the exact track of the sheep next ahead, though it break its neck down a precipice. Sheep-like, we women blindly follow the patriarch of the flock at Paris, no matter how crazy his leaps are. We have made sheep of ourselves for years, and the wolf of Ill-Health is eating us up every day. And we let him devour us, body and bones, by the thousand, year after year, and year after year, rather than throw off our sheepishness, and break away, at once and forever, from the national flock of sick women.

I remember once seeing four women try to kiss one man. (N. B. Against his will.) There had been a sportive wager made, and though the four young ladies brought their united strength to bear in endeavoring to pinion the active young gentleman, they were obliged to give up, beaten. They lost the wager. The gentleman was a man of average muscle; the four girls, as ladies go, had decidedly more than the average of physical strength.

And this is what four full-grown girls amount to! But something very like the millennium will approach before women can be made to understand that they ought to be ashamed to let one man have more strength than four women. This is the worst of it all. It is their *religious conviction* that the crowning glory of womankind is physical degeneracy. Their chief delight is to believe themselves born to cling to whatever is nearest, in a droopy, like the ivy-to-the-oak way, and to be viney, and twiney, and whiney throughout. Like the ivy to the oak, exactly, if we are willing to learn anything from nature; for, in point of fact, the ivy generally smothers the oak to death at last.

"Woman conquers by her weakness." Woman's weakness, indeed! Woman's nonsense! Woman's weakness is despicable. Weakness of any kind is a credit to nobody. How can it be? Do we admire a man more because one arm is paralyzed, or because he is blind of an eye? Is there anything particularly lovely in the ghastly sight of a man who is starving to death? And what more claim to our admiration has a woman who, in a manner, paralyzes herself all over, and starves every drop of good, red life-blood out of her body? The lovely creatures [illegible] the breath out of themselves, and eat chalk and pickles, and drink vinegar, may be counted by the hundred. You know them and I know them. So ground into the very souls of women is this notion of the excellent beauty of woman's weakness, that there are those who think it isn't pretty to exert even the scanty strength they have.

• • • • •

Woman's want of muscle is a crying shame and a sin. In truth, this want of harmonious muscular development is the one need of the whole American nation. We all find it more than anything else, but the race of American women is dying out for want of it. Women sacrifice health, usefulness, happiness, life even, to the one insane desire for "*delicate* beauty." Delicate beauty may do for heaven, but something more than that is wanted to bring up children in this world. You want bone and blood and muscle to do your duty here below. Women are asking loudly and more loudly for the rights of human beings. When women make a boast of their utter incapacity to take care of themselves, it is hard to see, sometimes, what possible rights they ought to have. Perhaps, some day, in pity to our weakness, masculine legislators may give us the right to vote, but a woman should be ashamed to accept it thus. The half-contemptuous boon which is conceded to weakness because it is not strong enough to do any harm, is a very different thing from the glorious right which, like the Magna Charta, is granted because it cannot be withheld. Obtaining the right of suffrage as a pitiful alms, flung to us dog-and bone-like, is a very different thing

300588

from rising in royal strength of body and soul, and demanding that right.

The women of America are, physically, the weakest women in the world, and seem pleased to be told of it.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The California *Morning Call* thus speaks on the proposition now agitating the Eastern States to pay off the national indebtedness :

Let us see how the bondholder will come out if he is paid off in greenbacks this year :

Cost in gold of greenbacks necessary to buy a $1,000 bond, five years ago,	$500
Gold value of the greenback for which a $1,000 bond will now sell........	750
Amount of interest received in gold during five years....................	250
Total receipts from bond...........	$1,000
Total gold cost of bond............	500
Profit in five years, gold...........	$500

Thus in five years, even if paid off in greenbacks, the bondholder will have realized a profit of one hundred per cent. on his investment! Twenty per cent. per annum! Is there any repudiation, anything unfair or dishonest, in settling with the bondholders on this basis? But it is contended that if the bonds are redeemed in greenbacks, the latter will depreciate to a great extent in value. Suppose they do? They will not, in all probability, go down twenty-five per cent.—they certainly will not fall below their value at the time bonds were purchased with them ; and thus the bondholder will get for his bonds just as much gold as he paid for them, besides having received in five years the sum of $250 (gold) interest on each $500 in gold originally invested, being ten per cent. per annum. It thus being clear that no wrong will work to the bondholder by paying him off in greenbacks—that the nation is not in law or honor pledged to pay him in anything else—it would be an act of monstrous injustice to compel the people to pay the bonds in gold, or to tax them longer to meet the interest thereon. The bonds should be redeemed speedily, in order that the people may be relieved of the burden imposed by the interest they bear.

GRANT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

The Boston correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* reports at some length on the recent meetings of the Board of Trade in that city, to announce "their decision that Gen. Grant shall be the next president of the United States." First, as to the size of the meeting, he says, "it had a very discouraging aspect. The old-fashioned contests of Whigs with Democrats used to crowd Faneuil Hall at an early hour, even when nothing more important than a State election was in question. On this occasion the floor of the hall was scarcely half filled when the hour appointed for opening the meeting came, and it was not filled at any time during the course of the meeting. The platform was the only place crowded, and that crowd was almost exclusively of 'business men.' The Boston politicians have generally tried to sanctify their Faneuil Hall gatherings by the conspicuous presence, and the verbal or tacit co-operation of some of the Reverend Clergy. But on this occasion the solid men of Boston had not one 'reverend seignior' on the platform to back them.

"Then, as to the management of the meeting," the correspondent says, "a sufficient number of skilful speakers had been engaged, and had made preparation enough to speak fluently. As popular speeches, their performances were plausible enough, but they lacked plausibility in the one point especially requisite; they made out no case for Gen. Grant; they had to take for granted all the points which, if established by evidence, *would* make out such a case. True, it is hard to require them to make brick without straw; but why, with such dearth of material, did they set up the brick-yard? Why did they call the meeting?"

The correspondent says, "the *Daily Advertiser*, in a double-leaded leader urging attendance on this meeting, gave, as one of the reasons for nominating Gen. Grant, that he was 'thoroughly known!' And the speakers at the meeting also sagaciously took this point for granted. 'Silence is golden,' said an ancient sage. In Gen. Grant's case it has certainly been so ; for it has brought two opposing parties to compete for the honor of his alliance, each believing that he favors its ideas, and each having as much right to believe so as the other.

"Lastly," he adds, "the Faneuil Hall meeting was as deficient in enthusiasm as in attendance. The only instances of applause so hearty and general as to deserve the name of enthusiasm were brought out by incidental matters. The first came when Gen. Sheridan's name chanced to be mentioned ; the next was when a prominent merchant represented that the election of Gen. Grant was the surest method of getting a *settlement* with Great Britain—both speaker and hearers seemed to have in mind a belligerent settlement—in regard to the Alabama claims ; and the third was when one of the speakers tried the ingenious device of complimenting Gen. Grant's reticence in contrast with President Johnson's excess of foolish talkativeness [illegible] of the meeting, the chairman succeeded in getting three rousing cheers for the new nomination ; but the attempt to get three more was a failure. In view of such circumstances as these, the meeting itself must be considered a failure."

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION IN KANSAS.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN RECEIVES ADVICE AND ANSWERS IT.

Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 29, 1867.

Geo. Francis Train, 138½ *Madison Avenue, N. Y.*

Dear Sir : * * * I have just retured from an extended trip through southern Kansas, and my object in writing to you is to advise you that there is a very large and growing sentiment throughout that region, extending the whole length of the Neosho Valley, in favor of your name as a candidate for the next presidency. Now, in order to make that sentiment more nearly unanimous, you need to do two things : First, To cease calling yourself a "copperhead," which is distasteful to even that much-abused class of our fellow-citizens ; and Second, To avow yourself strongly in favor of the government extinguishing the title to the Indian reserves and extending the Homestead law thereover. No subject is so vital to the citizens of southern Kansas in general, and in fact to poor men everywhere, as this latter one. Southern Kansas will hold the political power of the State for ten years ensuing, and if you can increase your popularity there you may carry the State solid. Can you not likewise get Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and New York City? Indiana and Illinois nominated Lincoln, and his prospects five months before the Convention, were less slim than yours are to-day. To these crude suggestions I may add that if the law as to presidential electors could be repealed and provision made that throughout the Union two candidates should be designated *viva voce*, by electors for president and vice-president,—the highest number to have the first office and the lowest number the second office—and then, if you should announce yourself as an independent candidate for the presidency on the following platform :

Female Suffrage,

Homestead law in all the public domain and Indian Reserves,

Protection to the Fenians in their forays,

Payment of the Debt in Greenbacks,

your election would almost be insured. I merely throw out these views for your consideration, and if they strike you favorably, I will develop them more at length hereafter. I will be at Washington through January and shall be glad to confer further with you then.

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY.

138½ Madison Avenue,
Christmas, Sixty-seven.

THE FORCE OF DESTINY.

Dear ——, Esq.— * * *Sir :* Destiny, not ambition, leads me towards the White House. Since ten years old, with one thought, I have studied, read, travelled, played successfully the role of merchant, banker, railway maker, hotel builder, succeeding in all my points—carrying all my aims—foreshadowing events with rare prophecy—maintaining, sometimes against terrible odds, my individuality, manhood, self-reliance, all for one object : To elevate my people, exalt my countrymen, [illegible] hopes, nobler purposes. It takes many a summer sun to build your forest oak out of the truant acorn—many an ocean wave washes over the coral insect before the coral isle is a guide port to navigators. So it requires time, work, energy, industry for a boy to fit himself for the statesman. My object and my egotism are thoroughly honest—are not to elevate myself, but to *elevate the White House.* Tired of drunkards, heroes, lawyers, politicians ; sick of Polks, Pierces and Lincolns, who were selected by a half dozen men over a grog table without ever consulting "*We, the People,*" accidental presidents crawling into the circus under the tent.

THE FORCE OF EDUCATION.

I have sometimes thought that this people some day might, like for a change, at the White House, a man who has proved himself an American abroad, as well as an American at home. A man who is practically a non-drinker, non-smoker, non-chewer, non-swearer, non-gambler, who is no politician, no slanderer of other men as McClellan was and Grant is. A man who has succeeded in his own business and who challenges the world to find any blemish in his social, moral, commercial or business character. Such a man, I have thought, the people sometime may select for a leader. I say the people. I have no hope of the politicians. The man who has outlived the venom, fanaticism and rancor of two thousand party journals calling him fool, charlatan, mountebank, lunatic, during the greatest civil war ever known, must have some destiny.

* * * * *

Pardon these introductory comments ; let me return to your letter, answering point by point.

YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND MY PLATFORM.

Copperhead. I deny the right of leagues and clubs to coin words giving their own definitions. My meaning is Union, Constitution, Law, independent thought. Nothing was more pitiful than to see Democrats going over the land apologizing to Radicals saying, I am not a copperhead—I am not a pole cat—I am not a skunk, crying stinking fish everywhere. You Republicans were smart in placing Democrats on defence. I always act as plaintiff.

FAIR PLAY IN EXTINGUISHING INDIAN TITLES.

The Homestead Bill. Am for it all the time. 'Tis the brightest page in Johnson's record. Kansas is an empire of homesteads. Those broad prairies some day will have twenty millions of people. **The Indian Lands.** Yes, extinguish the titles, but justice must be done the Indian. He must be satisfied. He must be paid. No more cheating, whiskey treaties and smuggling contracts. *Four millions of square miles of land in America sold for a string of beads and a bottle of whiskey is suggestive!*

HOW HANCOCK AND GRANT KILLED THEMSELVES.

No more Chivington massacres, no more Hancock outrages (that outrage on Santanla's Indian village, where Hancock fired into a flag of truce, will kill all hopes he may have for the White House from Johnson's stupid Congressional nomination—as Grant would be killed on his infamous order against the Jews in Tennessee). No more robbery of annuities; but fair play to the Indians, and I am with you on the title question.

NINE THOUSAND VOTES IN KANSAS FOR WOMEN.

Woman Enfranchisement. My sentiments are too well known. While Phillips, Greeley, Curtis, Tilton, Beecher, Pomeroy, Ross, Clarke, *theorized*, I reduced my intentions to practice. *Nine thousand votes*—the first in the world for woman—is my endorsement on that question, and I hereby pledge myself to work out my mission: The Elevation of Man by the Emancipation of Woman.

The **Fenians.** Ask them where you will, who is their friend? Who had Irishman on the brain when everybody else had African?

Educated Suffrage is my programme. Black and white must read and write before they can vote. We want more virtue and intelligence, and less vice and ignorance at the polls.

Greenbacks, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Butler, made their speeches months after mine. I copyrighted the greenback idea March 22d; see *World* and *Express* Gold Broker's Speech—to be republished in next weeks' Revolution.

THE REVOLUTION.

By-the-by, Kansas should take 5,000 copies of this great organ. It will be the voice of Senators, Cabinet, Congressmen, of one hundred thousand women school teachers, of six million Fenians, of all the good Templars, Sons of Temperance and Father Matthew men, of all the Trade Societies, and of eight million Spiritualists. Its financial articles will be written by twelve of the best bankers in America; adventing an American system of finance, and they will cause McCulloch's downfall before he succeeds in ruining our people. As the organ of our Eugenie's, our Maria Theresa's, our Elizabeth's and Maids of Orleans, Madame Rolands, De Staels and Recamiers, The Revolution will have, in less than two years, Five Hundred Thousand Subscribers.

ABOLISH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Yes, by all means. It has had its day. The people will insist upon having a voice next time. Physical convulsion precedes the moral. Man is always prayerful after crime. The volcanoes, earthquakes, tornadoes and floods of the physical world foreshadow the whirlwinds, typhoons and outbursts that will shortly take place in the moral, financial and religious worlds. * * *

NO TRIMMING.

I like Kansas. If Kansas likes me—well, I make no bids for votes. I shall be no *trimmer.* My education prevents me from going around when I can go across. One object in standing as the independent candidate of the people against all conventions is to emancipate our young men. Young lawyers, young merchants, young doctors, are all overshadowed still. We have too much respect for age, wisdom gone to seed. Every native born man has the chance of being president, and I have struck out as the champion of young men. One thing you may be sure of—my success is that of my friends. *Equal justice to all.* Favors to friends alone.

Sincerely, Geo. Francis Train.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The *Tribune* has the following remarks upon the occasion of the meeting of the Social Science Association in this city on the 19th, 20th and 21st of November:

"The aim of these meetings is to bring to a focus the researches and thinking of the many minds busied in subjects relating to the social well-being of man. It has no sectarian nor political aim, but appeals to all intelligent men and women, and to all good citizens, and is ready to accept light on the matters it is concerned about, without vexing itself as to the shape or size of the window it shines through. It discusses the best means of education; the effects of our laws, as made and administered; the public health, and the ways it is injured or secured; statistics, and how they may be made to prove established things good or bad, or, by turning their concentrated light full on unsuspected evils, open new fields of philanthropic work for those who are never weary of doing good. These are wide themes, and the discussion of them is only limited by their bearings upon practical life, while every man [and woman too, Messrs. *Tribune*] who can say a sensible word upon any of them, or who has made them a subject of thought, is invited to take part in these meetings. As yet, this American branch of the Foreign Societies devoted to social science, is in its infancy, and numbers comparatively few working, active members, but, every meeting it holds, draws public attention more seriously to the importance of its work, and enlists the interest of earnest men [and also women] in all directions who rejoice to find their hands strengthened and their hopes sustained by the companionship and sympathy of workers in kindred fields."

The following from the lectures of Mrs. Ellis will suit any meridian: "My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, you want, my dear girls, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty. I like a buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trowsers, command a regiment of pots, and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlborough or the Queen of Spain, and be a lady, withal, in the drawing-room. But as for your pining, moping, screwed up, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled shoes and silk stockings, you won't do for wives and mothers."

EQUAL TAXATION.

The Newburyport *Herald* and Salem *Observer* are among the oldest newspapers in Massachusetts, both reaching back through the Whig party, and far into the old Federal party, both of which they always supported, as they do now the Republican. The former quotes and comments upon the latter as follows:

"The Salem *Observer*, a staunch Republican paper, says, that the financial question is the point on which parties are next to form; and ventures to predict 'that the party which plants itself upon the doctrine of exempting National securities from State and municipal taxation will be disowned by the people. Its days will be few in the land.'

"We have held to that opinion, but did not expect to see it in the *Observer.* We are surprised that the State courts do not decide that Congress has not the power to declare what shall be or shall not be taxable property within the States. Henry Clay held the doctrine that that is property which the law declares to be property—the local law. All that Congress has the right to demand is that no discrimination shall be made in taxing property, injurious to the national credit. The effect of the exemption of national bonds will first be felt in the rural districts, where a tax-bill is a great scare-crow. The farmers will never permit their [illegible] cattle and labor to be taxed, while the money of the squire, who lives in the white house on the hill, is exempted. We believe that this question alone is to change the politics of New Hampshire next March; and it will operate more largely in the Western States. We should remember that a very small number of people, comparatively, hold the national bonds; and they are chiefly in the Eastern and Middle States. The Pacific States do not hold bonds, nor the Western States. Their money is wanted for active business at higher rates than the bonds; and even in the East the tax-payers who do not hold bonds largely exceed the holders of bonds. The bond-holders are about equal in number to the old slave-holders; and if ever parties form on this question, the contest will be sectional, as it was with slavery; and the bond-holders will go to the wall, as did the 'slave power.' Their only way to avoid the difficulty is to meet it in a liberal and generous spirit; and whether the law is or is not with them, put their property upon the same level with other property. It is needless to resist what is fixed and inevitable, and the cry of repudiators will only familiarize the public with a word that should never be uttered—it will tend to create repudiators of those who would scorn to think of such a scheme to-day. Let them learn from the light of the past and be governed by reason, not blinded by interest."

Rumors that H. W. Beecher will give readings from Norwood are contradicted.

TRAIN AMONG THE BROKERS.

◆

GREAT SPEECH AT THE OPEN BOARD—HE ADVOCATES TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF GREENBACKS.

George Francis Train dropped into the Board of Brokers about half-past three on Wednesday last, when the entire room set up a shout for a speech. Mr. Henriques, the president, tried to maintain order. The brokers yelled—Train—Train—Go on with the call. Some wishing to fill their orders hissed vigorously ; but it was no use. Speech or adjournment. When the chairman got order he beckoned to Mr. Train, who rose and declined to interrupt the business ; would speak after the call for five minutes. This was received with cheers. At four, Mr. Train was again called for, and for about half an hour he fired right and left, hitting everybody who talked specie payments or hard cash. We can only give a sketch of the speech, which was in something of the following order :

Mr. Henriques—(Loud rapping—cries of order, order)—Mr. Train will now address you.

Mr. Train—Draw upon me at sight, gentlemen. What will you have ?

A Voice—One hundred dollars.

Mr. Train—You must be short to want only a hundred. (Laughter.) Name your subject, gentlemen ; I will answer the call. Here the cries were renewed for "Regular Board," "Old Board." Tell us about Rock Island. The old board is played. The difference between the old board and the new is the difference between a rotten old monarchy and a live republic—(cheers)—between black and white—day and night. Old men hang like a nightmare over the destinies of the land. Old lawyers, old bankers, old politicians, and no wold brokers trying to shut out the young brokers.

A Voice—He did not catch the sound.

But Mr. Train replied as the gentleman was going out, "Yes, a live lion is better than a dead ass." (Laughter.) Lockwood's expulsion was an outrage. Here it is in an epigram—nothing but envy :

Lockwood's handsome Norwalk palace
Having roused the broker's malice,
They shut him out.
And old Fogie fossil sages
Would disgrace the middle ages,
And take in *Stout*. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. ——, "Tell us about Rock Island."

Mr. Train here explained about the Rock Island pool, saying that Tracy had hit the game this time, although he missed it before ; that the Northwestern tried to do with Rock Island what Rock Island tried to do with Northwestern, when Tracy capsized the coach before. (Laughter, shouts, etc.) Crawford and Keep and the others tried to make a pool for the new stock at 50, to issue $6,000,000 then sell out to Northwestern for $3,000,000 a year, stop Rock Island at Des Moines and then divide the $3,000,000 50 per cent. stock between them. Tracy saw that, sold $5,000,000, has got the money in the bank, and will build the road at once to Omaha—(cheers)—to connect with Durant—who is a Rock Island director, by the by—who may have a hand in this thing for the Pacific. (Loud applause.) The Rock Island stock to-day is worth 110, and will go to par in a week. (Loud applause.) But this epigram tells the story :

There is nothing half so racy
As the trick that John F. Tracy
Thought he'd try. (Laughter.)
But the very best of cows,
If milked by David Dows,
Will run dry. (Loud laughter.)

What next, gentlemen.

Mr. Keenndy—Tell us about the currency.

Mr. Train—What we want is stability ; something certain—and that is greenbacks. (Applause.) It requires ten per cent. at least margin to move stocks ; fifteen at least to move merchandise, cotton, rice, tobacco, and twenty per cent. to move real estate. (That's so.) We have an aggregate of $25,000,000,000 of property in this country, and not $300,000,000 of currency to move it—hence stagnation, ruin. We want ten per cent. margin—ten per cent. on $25,000,000,000 is $2,500,000,000 of greenbacks. (Loud applause and cheering.) Once we had $1,500,000,000 currency, in notes, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, mercantile and banking paper, now that is wiped out—(sensation.) What else have we ? Nationa' banks ? Yes. They advance only on governments. Governments eat up the greenbacks, and the greenbacks eat up the National Bank notes, so we really have no currency at all. (Sensation and applause.) Hence 60,000 men are out of work, as stated in the *World*, and paralysis everywhere. (That's so.) All rich men have to do is to sell out, shut up shop, buy governments, and collect 12 per cent interest on the losses of the people—out of the poor. (Shame.) My old friend William P. Furness, over the way, is the only man in Wall street who grasps the question. See his letter in to-day's Revolution.

Mr. Hale, (Hale & Burr)—Tell us how the market is going to turn.

Mr. Train—Everthing is going up. Greenbacks will prevail. McCulloch must expand or lose his place. (Applause.) All stocks will rise. When I spoke last Spring, I told you in the gold room there would be rumors of war. There was. Gold would go up. It did. Stocks must go down. They fell. Do you remember my predictions? Yes. Well, I predict again. Everything will go up ten or twenty per cent. We are on the eve of great prosperity. No panic—no crash—a complete change at Washington. I am going out Wednesday on the Scotia to listen to our citizens in jail. (Loud applause.) And when I come back in a few weeks I shall find that stocks have gone up some twenty per cent. in my absence. (Loud cheers.) Specie payments mean repudiation. Greenbacks save the national debt.

A Voice—How do you make that out ?

Mr. Train—Simply because specie payments mean contraction ; contraction means panic ; panic means bankruptcy ; bankruptcy means no money to pay taxes ; and no taxes mean repudiation. (Applause, and That's so.) While greenbacks mean expansion, expansion means confidence ; confidence means speculation and the payment of taxes. Speculation signifies new railroads, new woolen mills, new cotton factories, new cotton plantations, new ocean steamers (applause), new lines of packets, new mines opened and old mines resuscitated (applause). Capital is the baluster to the stair case ; we seldom use it, but like to know it is there in case of panic or the dark. (Laughter, and "That's so.") Cash is the axle of the wheel ; rough riding and slow. Credit is circumference ; two-forty on a plank road. (Loud applause.) Now there is no confidence, no faith ; all is doubt, uncertainty ; hence no trade, no enterprise, no long loans, no future. With greenbacks we can pay the debt; with gold we are bankrupt. Three kinds of money are insolvency—gold for Alabama bondholders (sensation), greenbacks for national bank speculators, and [illegible]al bank shinplasters for the poor man. (Sensation.) By paying imports and bonds in gold, and everything else in paper, the government cried "stinking fish" on its own credit at the start. ("That's so.") All through the West I passed this resolution by acclamation :

"Resolved, That a currency good enough for our butchers, bakers and grocers, is good enough for the Alabama bondholders." (Loud applause.)

TRAIN THE AUTHOR OF THE GREENBACK PROGRAMME.

You remember my Gold Room speech, published in the *World*, March 23, and then all over the land. Six months after Pendleton took it up and carried Ohio. (Applause and "he stole your thunder.") Not so. My copyright holds good, my patent, like my English steel railways, will give me royalty when I claim it. (Applause.) My Knob speech to the Ben Wade party was in June ; my demagogue speech to the Radical clergymen at Clifton Springs was in July. These greenback speeches were cut off in pieces and retailed at every stump in Ohio ("That's so"), and were copied everywhere long before anybody else came out flatfooted. (Applause.) Forty square nominations for the White House already in ten States point that way. (Loud applause.) Already Congress begins to shake under the voice of the people. The administration have bought an iceberg and a volcano—better prepare for an earthquake—(loud laughter)—or stop the panic McCulloch has been forcing on the nation. (Loud applause.) Look at the bills the tinkers are at work on—all apprentices. There are no journeymen workers at the Capitol. (Laughter.) Vermont Edmunds and Morrill jump to the rescue of bondholders to have five-twenties paid in gold, while Butler gets 55 votes against 80 to have them paid in greenbacks. (Hisses and applause.) Perham, of Maine ; Poland, of Vermont ; Eggleston, of Ohio ; Bramhall of Pennsylvania ; Bingham, of Ohio, and Ross, of Illinois, are all out for more greenbacks. A dozen bills are up. The birds are flying. The ball is moving ; confidence is coming back, and stocks will jump to prices of 1863. (Applause.) Pay the debt in greenbacks, and gold is merchandise and down it goes to par. (Sensation.) All tax laws would then be repealed and the National debt would then prove a National blessing to the poor as well as the rich. (Applause.)

THE SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY WANT GOLD FOR ENGLAND.

Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch legislated for England. One complimentary leader in the London *Times* will buy any American politician. (Sensation.) This was the reply that the English firm, Barclay and Livingston, received from Mr. Chase in '64, when we were selling 5-20s :

"I am directed by the Secretary to say that it is the purpose of the government to pay said bonds, like other bonds of the United States, in coin at maturity."

McCulloch followed in the same wake. He wrote on the 7th of October, 1867 : "I consider the faith of the government pledged to pay the Five-twenty bonds, when they are paid, in coin." Read the acts of Congress. The law of February 25, 1862, authorizing the Five-twenties of that year, and the Five-twenty law of June 30, 1864, provide expressly that the interest shall be payable in coin, but are silent as to the principal. Chase's and McCulloch's views are only opinions of individuals. Butler is right—a Secretary of the Treasury's opinion is not an act of Congress. (Applause) Legal tenders were issued under three acts ; that of February 25, 1862, of July 11, 1862 ; and March 3, 1863. On the back of the bills of the first issue will be found the words : "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years." These facts are stubborn arguments. The country is being ruined, merchants failing, banks stopping, all to let McCulloch's friends out of their long or short stocks, as the case may be. (Applause.) On the back of the bills of the second issue we find the following language, which is even clearer and stronger : "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States."

That settles the question that Butler and those who voted with him have fact, truth and the honor of the nation on the side of the silver spoon combination. (Laughter and applause.) Greenbacks mean prosperity. Specie payment means adversity. (Applause.)

BOSTON NOT THE HUB.

New England and New York don't rule this people today ; we have 15,000,000 in the West who swear they will save the National debt from repudiation, by voting for greenbacks. (Applause). Free trade and specie payment mean New England and Alabama claims [illegible] American citizens dying in English jails. (Loud hisses against Adams.) Greenbacks mean high wages for poor men—American industry and no more hard times. (Applause.)

THE REVOLUTION.

An American newspaper is about being published in New York. Its name expresses its views — The Revolution. This short paragraph explains its mission.

Financial and commercial—America versus Europe—gold, like our cotton, for sale. Greenbacks for money. (Applause.) An American system of finance. American products and labor free. Foreign manufacturers prohibited. (Applause.) Open doors to artisans and immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific oceans for American steamships and shipping. New York the financial centre of the world. Wall street emancipated from Bank of England, or American cash for American bills. (Applause.) The *Credit Foncier* and *Credit Mobilier* system, or capital mobilized to resuscitate the South and our mining interests, and to people the country from ocean to ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. (Cheers.) More organized labor, more cotton, more gold and silver bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of naturalized citizens demand a penny ocean postage to strengthen the brotherhood of labor. (Loud cheers.) If Congress vote one hundred and twenty-five millions for a standing army and freedmen's bureau for the blacks, why can't they spare one million for the whites ? (Loud and continued cheers.) Many think that greenbacks mean repudiation—giving French assignats, Confederate debt, and continental money, as examples. There is no analogy. Those debts and those times had no commerce—no agriculture—no manufactures—no trade back of them. We have. Give us fifteen years free from taxes and foreign imports, with the export off cotton, and sixty millions of people would pay off the whole debt as a donation. (Loud applause.) Greeley yelled out, "On to Richmond"—and we blindly plunged in and got Bull Run. He now shrieks "On to specie payments" to give another *Bull Run*. (Sensation.) But military Bull Run and a financial Bull Run are two distinct things. Panic now would throw back the nation ten years. (Applause.) What is more disgusting than to see these edit[illegible] who could not run a bank, build a factory, launch a steamboat, stow a ship, or construct a railway, have the impudence to instruct a nation on finance. (Laughter and applause.) Who wants Adam Smith, Bastiat, or John Stuart Mill flung at them when the Finance ship is in the breakers. (Sensation and applause.) THE REVOLUTION newspaper will wake up some of these dead editors into the present century, with an American system of finance. (Applause.) As they borrow all their ideas from England why not borrow their facts. European revolution followed our war of 1776–'83, as European revolution will follow our war of 1861–'67. Pitt's greenback four months order in council in 1797 lasted twenty-five years—can we resume in as many months? (No.) Alabama bondholders after the battle of (1815) yelled for specie as our Alabama bondholders through Edmunds, Morrill, Banks and Eliot are yelling now—Parliament yielded. Gold rose to 40 per cent. and three thousand bankrupts were in the gazette that year (1816) (sensation), and the starving people rose *en masse* and specie payment was again postponed. McCulloch is doing the same thing here — forcing bankruptcy and starving the people. (Shame.)

NO STATESMEN AT WASHINGTON.

There are no statesmen at Washington. What do three and six penny lawyers know about national finance? (Sensation and laughter.) When England succeeded in forcing specie payment in 1825, universal ruin was the result to the poor, and palaces and pheasants for the rich. (Applause.) McCulloch is a bad Minister to starve the poor at the expense of the rich. (Shame.)

ENGLAND ON THE VERGE OF RUIN—FEARFUL STATISTICS.

When England resumed specie payment pauperism became a national institution, and the result of that legislation is summed up in a few terrible figures. One man in seventeen is a pauper; one child in fourteen, a bastard; 60,000 drunkards die every year (sensation); 600,000 habitual drunkards in the country; one hundred thousand prostitutes in England. Two millions, or thirty per cent. of the children, totally without education, says Lord John Russell in his recent speech (sensation); six millions of men without a vote, and starvation in almost every parish. (Sensation). Out of 77,000,000 acres of land 34,000,000 are retained for the grouse and pheasant sportsmen, and the fox-hounds, and thirty thousand families own all England. Twelve noblemen own one-half, and five Dukes a half of Scotland. The national debt is in the hands of 300,000 bondholders—(we have [illegible] poverty, murder, [illegible] where. This is McCulloch's policy. The people, however, can vote and McCulloch must fall. Down with McCulloch and England must resound all over the land. (Loud applause.) England is on the verge of the most terrible revolution the world has ever witnessed, and within a few months the foreign banking houses in New York and Boston will snap like pipe stems. (Sensation.) Yet England still lectures us through the London *Times*, and our toadying newspapers copy as from the Bible.

Ye hypocrites of England, who go to distant seas to educate the heathen and fatten on the fees, why don't you stay at home with your wretched humble poor, and try and save from death and hell the heathen at your door? (Loud applause and a decided sensation.)

* * * * * *

Mr. Train was nominated by acclamation for the Presidency, and was congratulated by the brokers on his wide-awake speech. Some stocks went up about one per cent. after he finished, and he was loudly cheered when he came out in the street. It was a sensational affair among the monied men.

THE New York *Sun* tells the following as an illustration of the manner in which sewing women are paid in this city:

"A poor woman was given, at one of the largest establishments in the city a short time ago, the material for an infant's cape, to be elaborately worked with cotton. It took her fourteen days of hard work to complete it, and then she was rewarded with the munificent sum of four dollars! The work was well done, and the article sold afterwards for seventy dollars! The material, including cotton, was worth seven dollars, and four dollars was paid for making up, leaving to the retailer a profit of fifty-nine dollars on an investment of eleven dollars! It is no wonder that dry goods are sold in marble palaces."

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN AGREES TO WRITE OCCASIONALLY FOR THE REVOLUTION, AND GIVES HIS REASON FOR BEING PERSONAL AND ALWAYS SPEAKING FOR HIMSELF.

OFFICE OF THE CREDIT FONCIER,
20 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,
January 1, 1868.

Editor of the Revolution:

MANY thanks for your kind note and my best wishes for your success. Individually I have been popular, when holding Lord John Russell in one hand and Wm. H. Yancey in the other for two years in England, all the papers copied my speeches. Afterwards the Radicals dropped me and the Democrats took me up. Then came the Chicago Convention where I opened on McClellan. Then the Democrats called me names and the Radicals took me up. But I believe I have never sold my birthright to either—maintaining a distinct association with the people. The much-abused, much-swindled people. I shall be glad to give you articles and speeches, from time to time, if within speaking distance. My southern tour comprises Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Columbus, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, back *via* St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc.

Malice for none! Charity for all! Instead of malice for all—charity for none! the theme.

As Beecher publishes his own sermons in the *Independent*, as Phillips puts his own anathemas in the *Standard*, as Dickens reads his own books, as Greeley puts his own biography in the *Ledger*, as Thurlow Weed bought the *Advertiser* to relate his personal reminiscences, I accept your suggestion and you shall hear from me in THE REVOLUTION. Enclosed is some White House correspondence.

Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

[The Southern tour is postponed till Mr. Train returns from Europe, early in the Spring.—EDS.]

THE WEALTH THE WAR HAS BROUGHT US.

WE have been told that we of the North are rich; the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) tells us that we are seven times richer than we were before the war. *I wish I could believe it.* What have we to show for these alleged riches? We have spent $5,000,000,000; we raised $600,000,000. We had the South before the war. *Have we it any more now than we had before? Is it any more prosperous than it was before the war? Is it worth as much?. Why, sir, I know the fact that many of the principal plantations of the South are not worth one-twentieth part as much as they were then.—Senator Sprague's recent speech in the U. S. Senate.*

Senator Sprague's able argument for the repeal of the cotton tax, coming as it does from a cotton planter and cotton manufacturer, is a fearful exposé of our unstatesmanlike legislators.

ENGLAND SUPERSEDES AMERICA WITH INDIA COTTON.

The cause which has operated to dethrone cotton, the cause which has operated to destroy it as a monopoly, is what? An over-production of cotton in this country? No, sir. I am humiliated in being obliged to admit the fact that with this poor, despised, short-stabled, husky, India cotton, *a fabric is to-day produced by the skill and labor of Englishmen equal to the best fabric that American machinery has yet been able to produce.* This is the cause of the present depression of the cotton manufacture in this country and throughout the world.—*Sprague.*

England's slave labor, coming in contact with our *free* labor, paralyses our industry, and thorns and thistles begin to grow in the land of milk and honey. This is the month for plowing cotton. February for putting in the seed—but who will plant? Who will sow, with the cotton tax staring them in the face?

NOTHING TO EXPORT—COMMERCE DESTROYED.

My friend from Kentucky and my friend from Iowa have spoken of the drawback as being beneficial to the American manufacturer; and my friend from Vermont holds to it with a tenacity characteristic of and creditable to him. But, sir, what do the statistics show? *In the whole range of my experience I do not know of an article that the American mnufacturer can now produce and export and compete with foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world, even with the drawback.—Sprague.*

Yes, we have bonds and gold. But no corn, no rice, no sugar, no cotton, nor can we have with McCulloch's fatal policy.

I wish to make one remark that I intended to make when I was up before, and it is simply this: that the spirit of braggadocio and the brag of the American people has been their ruin. It has been a curse upon them; for while they have been indulging in that luxury, the people of other countries have been employed and have been prosperous. There is not now within the range of my vision an article produced by American people, except that which comes from the soil, that goes out of our country and enters into the consumption of the world. I do not wish to go over the list, but any one conversant with statistics knows that there is but one. Look at your ship-building and lumber interests. Your ship-building is destroyed, and in lieu of building ships you send out a little lumber, and then you send out a little coal, and you send cotton, and you send gold, and that is the sum total.—*Sprague.*

Too long with envy, hate and all uncharitableness. Too long calling names. Copperheads, rebels, traitors. Too busy blackguarding all mankind in order to shield our own peccadilloes. Too busy toadying to British statesmen, British interests, to think of our own welfare. Senator Sprague's speech should open the eyes of the Senate to action; but will it?

Mr. Train's debit and credit account of the war, in his Pilot Knob speech, to the United States Senate, when out for a holiday with Ben. Wade, is the best account we have seen.

EXTRACT GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S SPEECH IN PILOT KNOB.

A SENATOR—"What about the debt?"

MR. TRAIN—Do you want to know? Well, you shall have what you probably have never seen before—a debit and credit of the war—a profit and loss account: First, You should know that we have had a grand exhibition of fireworks, and mortgaged our farm to pay it. ("Oh!" Second, The so-called wealth of the farmer consists in his having his soldier-boy in the graveyard and a seven-thirty in his pocket in exchange. (Sensation.)

DEBT.

1. $3,000,000,000 of national debt—a national curse to everybody but Jay Cooke.
2. $1,000,000,000 State, city and county debt, born of the war.
3. Five hundred thousand able-bodied farmers, mechanics and other white men dead, worth $10,000 a piece, $5,000,000,000.
4. Five hundred thousand black laborers, worth $1,000 each, $500,000,000. (Hisses.)
5. 4,000,000 black laborers, men, women and children, that it took three generations of white civilization to utilize into profitable labor, totally demoralized and disorganized for the time being. (Applause and considerable dissent, the radicals getting uneasy and endeavoring to stop Train's "exposition" of national affairs. Train talked them all down, made fun of their hisses, and carried his points, to the evident disgust of many present.)
6. $500,000,000 of shipping, that it took us fifty years of American industry, since Waterloo, to whiten every ocean with our commerce, completely wiped out by England's neutrality. (Applause and "Too true.")
7. $4,000,000,000 worth of plantations, houses, farms, factories, real estate, personal property, wasted, burned, wiped out, completely destroyed—the accumulated industry of a hundred years.
8, And lastly, An amount of swearing, gaming, drunkeness, prostitution, demoralization, that cannot be enumerated by figures.

This will do for the debit; and when fanaticism sleeps for a moment the nation's eyes will open, and a reaction will set in that will emancipate my constituency, the white people of our land. (Applause and dissent.) So much for debit; what for credit? Gentlemen, I have no figures. You must be content with ideas. [Here the audience, getting uneasy over Train's *expose* of the debt of the war, began to move off, and, vainly tried to stop him; but Train said]: Gentlemen, I have refused to speak at every station, notwithstanding the repeated calls for "Train." I have applauded all your two hour banquet speeches. (Laughter from some of the bored.) Now you must listen, as you see my voice will reach to the bottom of the mountain. (Applause and laughter.) Besides you will see this all in print. Here is Seymour, of the New York *Times*; General Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; Painter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Mrs. ——, of the New York *Tribune*; Smith of the Cincinnati *Times*; Whitney, of the Chicago *Republican*; Rapp, of the St. Louis *Dispatch*; Colonel Grosvenor, of the *Democrat*; and Fayel, of the *Republican*, all taking notes; and if they show their accustomed enterprise, 5,000,000 people will read these iron mountain ideas. (Applause.) But to the

CREDIT.

1. The entire destruction of the rottenest institution that ever disgraced any country—the democratic party. (Loud applause and roars of laughter at this unexpected sally.)

Senator CRESWELL—"That is enough to balance the other side."

2. The entire destruction of the party that has filled its mission and disgraced itself in its victory by striking the South while it was down, and unseemly squabbles among its leaders for the spoils. (Cries of "No," and applauses from the conservatives.)

TRAIN—Well, if not quite dead, your July session of Congress is sure to burst it.

3. The wiping out of two words which grew into ideas —secession and abolition. (Applause.)

4 The fact made public that America in her grandeur could reduce one million of an army to fifty thousand, and one thousand war ships to fifty, in sixty days. (Loud cheers.)

5. The publication that America possessed three million square miles of homestead for all mankind, and had no latch-key on the nation's door. (Loud applause.)

6. The startling fact demonstrated that we can hitch on a hawser to Liverpool and tow over the entire population in emigration in a single year, a dozen Hamburgs and Bremens thrown in. (Applause.)

7. The advertisement to the world that Columbus was [illegible] India, and that America could build, while battle-fields were red with blood, a great railway across this empire—(loud cheers)—making these words of mine, spoken at Omaha, the great central city, proverbial—"Paris to Pekin in thirty days! Two ocean ferry-boats and a continental railway! Passengers for China this way!" (Loud cheers.)

Yes, gentlemen, said Mr. Train, when the world discovers that I have been making money instead of making speeches, and that the grandest institution of this or any other nation—the *Credit Mobilier*, the *Credit Foncier*, and the Pacific Railway—were organized over my table (loud cheers), they will find some better term for a man who succeeds than that of calling him a —— fool or a lunatic. (Applause.) Instead of coming down on this excursion to lose time in picnicking, I am down here to look after my interests in this Kansas and Union Pacific Railway; to collect some $300,000 due me, which Mr. Greeley, Mr. Perry and Mr. McPherson promise to attend to. (Applause.) When I started out in life travel was my idol—the world doubted. Then I tried knowledge; I got no praise. Then books—they ridiculed. Then languages; they sneered. Then patriotism—they cheered first, then knocked me down in Boston, shot at me in Davenport, arrested me in St. Louis, and tried to assassinate me in Alton. But in spite of this I have kept my independence and individuality. (Loud applause.) I asked the world what it wanted; it replied money. I have made it, and am now devoting myself to that, simply out of contempt for the opinions of men. No more softening of the brain, but hardening of the heart. (Laughter.) When I go into the political line I shall strike right and left, and shall ask the people whether they are willing to tax themselves $10,000,000,000 to cancel the debt in thirty years in order to pay European bondholders and New England contractors; or whether they will insist on changing our $2,500,000,000 bonds into $2,500,000,000 of greenbacks. (Sensation.) Let the cry go forth, "Down with specie payments and up with the greenback age!" (Applause and hisses.)

Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, in a recent letter to a friend in this city, says they have not yet announced the official vote in Kansas, but enough is known to claim about 9,000 for woman's suffrage.

THIRTY Fenian Centres, St. Patrick Chiefs, Hiberniam Chairmen, and Father Matthew Societies invited Geo. Francis Train to address them January 31st, at the Brooklyn Academy, for the benefit of the Manchester martyrs, but as Mr. Train is bounding over the billows to Ireland and "perfidious Albion," other arrangements had to be made—John Mitchell agreeing to deliver the lecture and John Savage, President Fenian Brotherhood, in the Chair. The following correspondence speaks for itself:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 25, 1867.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN—*Dear Sir:* While speaking all over America, rousing up public sentiment for our Irish American citizens in Ireland, disfranchised by the apathy of our government after fighting for its flag on every battle-field, we now request you to speak for the families of o'Brien, Larkin and Allen, those martyrs of Irish liberty.

You must not forget your old Brooklyn friends. We have all read your manly, eloquent address on Ireland for the benefit of noble Warren's family, and we feel assured you will not refuse us. All Irish societies in Brooklyn unite in this request—Hibernian, Fenian, and Father Matthew, and other Irish Societies of Brooklyn.

PATRICK WALSH, JOHN DUFF, and others.

138½ MADISON AVE., New York.

DEAR FENIANS, FATHER MATTHEWS & HIBERNIANS:

Up with the flag! Overboard the tea! Down with the Stamp Act! No Boston Port Bill! And out with the Irish Declaration of Independence! Victory is looming up!

"The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an Empire like a rock."

Every Irishman killed by England is only seed planted for Ireland's freedom. The *Pilot*, the *Irish People*, the *Citizen*, the Buffalo *Fenian Volunteer* and the *Philadelphian*, are all ringing the bells and firing guns for Irish nationality. I say yes, with a cheer for Ireland. Turn out the boys and let us show Plymouth Church, Irishmen have rights as well as negroes. Yours,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

ON BOARD THE SCOTIA,
Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

JOHN DUFF, PATRICK WALSH, and the Irish Committee:
Academy Music, Brooklyn:

Say good-bye to the Irish boys; am off for Europe today in the Scotia. *What a shame that we have no American Steamships on the Atlantic!* Obliged to break up all my lecture appointments—Waltham, 10th, Cambridge Catholic Children Benefit, 11th, and your great demonstration in the Academy, 31st. But you will have a great treat. Mitchell will electrify you, Savage will rouse you into cheers, Roberts will bring down the house with applause for Ireland. Either of them could fill the house without me. Tell the boys that I may drop in to Dublin and shall try to see Meany and liberate our braves. *They are citizens or our government is a sham.* Have Irishmen no laws America is bound to respect? Our cry should be BUY IRELAND FOR ALABAMA CLAIMS OR FIGHT! RELEASE OUR CITIZENS OR WAR! My Tremont Temple speech for Warren's family, in Boston *Pilot*, is being copied all through the South. Read my speech in Wall street to the Brokers in to-day's *World*. That will be the policy of the nation. Anybody can tell what has happened—few what will happen. My downfall of England speech, in 1862, before the St. Patrick societies of London, foreshadowed the coming REVOLUTION. When I return I will keep my promise and speak for Ireland in the Academy. You and Dunn will do a big thing for the Manchester martyrs, and Mitchell will give you a better speech than I could, for he is chief of Forty-eight!

Every Irishman should read Savage's great book on the Fenian heroes, published by Donahoe.

Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

INCREASE OF DISASTER IN TRAVEL.—The frequency of frightful accidents, both by land and water travel, is frequent subject of remark, both public and private. But the answer often, if not generally is, that disasters increase only as travel increases, and so little inquiry, comparatively, is instituted on the subject. But of lake disasters, the Detroit *Post* says the total number far exceeds any former year. Instances of vessels having grounded at various points where the expense of getting off has varied from $10 to $50, and numbering ninety-four cases, being secondary in importance, have been purposely omitted, and with those recited, swell the grand total of disasters for the season 1867 to 931. Seven propellers have been lost, while twenty-three grain vessels have passed out of existence, to which may be added thirty more which were engaged exclusively in the lumber trade. Fifteen vessels engaged in the grain traffic the past year have been condemned, and unless rebuilt will have to fall back to the stave or lumber freighting. The following aggregates are given for the years named:

Total number of disasters in 1860	277
Total number of disasters in 1861	275
Total number of disasters in 1862	200
Total number of disasters in 1863	300
Total number of disasters in 1864	329
Total number of disasters in 1865	421
Total number of disasters in 1866	621
Total number of disasters in 1867	931

REPORT ON THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMAN.

THE following well-considered report on woman's enfranchisement was presented by the Committee on Constitutional amendments to the Legislature of Connecticut at its last session:

The undersigned members of the committee believe that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. It would be much easier for us to reject the petition and silently to acquiesce in the opinions of the majority upon the subject to which it relates, but our attention was challenged, and an investigation invited by the bold axioms upon which the cause of suffrage for woman was claimed to rest, and the more we have examined the subject the more convinced we have become that the logic of our institutions requires a concession of that right.

It is claimed by some that the right to vote is not a natural right, but that it is a privilege which some have acquired, and which may be granted to others at the option of the fortunate holders. But they fail to inform us how the [illegible] especially how they acquired the rightful power to withhold that privilege from others, according to the caprice or notions of expediency. We hold this doctrine to be pernicious in tendency, and hostile to the spirit of a republican government; and we believe that it can only be justified by the same arguments that are used to justify slavery or monarchy—for it is an obvious deduction of logic that if one thousand persons have a right to govern another thousand without their consent, one man has a right to govern all.

Mr. Lincoln tersely said, "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." So it seems to us, that if the right to vote is not a natural right, there is no such thing as a natural right in human relations. The right to freedom and the right to a ballot both spring from the same source. The right to vote is only the right to a legitimate use of freedom. It is plain that if a man is not free to govern himself, and to have a voice in the taxation of his own property, he is not really free in any enlightened sense. Even Edward I. of England said, "It is a most equitable rule that what concerns all should be approved by all." This must rightfully apply to women the same as to men. And Locke, in his essay on civil government, said, "Nothing is more evident than that creatures of the same species and rank, promiscuously borne to the same advantages of nature, and the use of the same faculties, should also be equal, one amongst another, without subordination or subjection." Talleyrand said, as an argument for monarchy, "The moment we reject an absolutely universal suffrage, we admit the principle of aristocracy." The founders of this nation asserted with great emphasis and every variety of repetition, the essential equality of human rights as a self-evident truth. The war of the Revolution was justified by the maxim, "Taxation without representation is tyranny;" and all republics vindicate their existence by the claim that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." Yet woman, in Connecticut, is governed without her consent, and taxed without being represented.

Chief-Justice Pratt, one of England's ablest jurists, long ago declared, "My position is this—taxation and representation are inseparable. The position is founded in a law of nature—nay more, it is itself an eternal law of nature." Our forefathers held to this principle, and fought seven years to establish it. They maintained their favorite theory of government against immense odds, and transmitted to their posterity the great work of putting it, logically, into practice. It is acknowledged by this legislature, that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," —if these phrases are anything more than the meaningless utterance of demagogues, anything more than the hypocritical apologies of rebellious colonies in a strait—then we submit that a *prima facie* case for woman's right to vote has already been made out.

To declare that a voice in the government is the right of all, and then give it to less than half, and that the fraction to which the theorist himself happens to belong, is to renounce even the appearance of principle.

It is plain to your committee that neither the State nor the nation can have peace on this suffrage question until some fair standard shall be adopted which is not based on religion, or color, or sex, or any accident of birth—a test which shall be applicable to every adult human being. In a Republic the ballot belongs to every intelligent, adult person who is innocent of crime. There is an obvious and sufficient reason for excluding minors, State prison convicts, imbeciles and insane persons, but does the public safety require that we shall place the women of Connecticut with infants, criminals, idiots and lunatics? Do they deserve the classification?

It seems to your committee that to enfranchise woman—or rather to cease to deprive her of the ballot, which is of right hers, would be reciprocally beneficial. We believe that it would elevate the character of our office holders; it would purify our politics; that it would render our laws more equitable; that it would give to woman a protection against half the perils which now beset her; that it would put into her hands a key that would unlock the door of every respectable occupation and profession; that it would insure a reconstruction of our statute laws on the basis of justice, so that a woman should have a right to her own children, and a right to receive and enjoy the proceeds of her own labor.

John Neal estimates that the ballot is worth fifty cents a day to every American laborer, enabling each man to command that much higher wages. Does not gentlemanly courtesy, as well as equal justice require that this weapon of defense shall be given to those thousands of working women among us who are going down to prostitution through three or four half-paid, over-crowded occupations?

It is said that woman is now represented by her hus- [illegible] worth, when in Connecticut, two years ago, all of the married women's personal property became absolutely her husband's, including even her bridal presents, to sell or give away, as he saw fit—a statute which still prevails in most of the States. What is that representation worth when even now, in this State, no married woman has the right to the use of her own property, and no woman, even a widow, is the natural guardian of her own children? Even in Connecticut, under man's representation, a widow whose husband dies without a will, is regarded by law as an encumbrance on the estate which she, through years of drudgery, has helped to acquire. She can inherit none of the houses or land, but has merely the use of one-third, while the balance goes to his relatives—rich, perhaps, and persons whom she never saw. Does not this suggest reasons why woman should wish to represent herself?

It is said that women do not desire the ballot. This, we submit, is a mere guess, and is by no means certain. It can be ascertained only by taking a vote. It is not proved by the fact that they have not yet generally clamored for the right, nor by the fact that some protest against it.

In Persia, it is a law of society that virtuous women shall appear in public with their faces covered, and instead of murmuring at the restraint, they are universal in upholding it, and wonder at the immodesty and effrontery of English women who appear upon the streets unveiled. Custom hardens us to any sort of degradation.

When woman was not admitted to the dinner table as an equal with man, she undoubtedly thought the exclusion was perfectly proper, and quite in the nature of things, and the dinner table became vile and obscene. When she was forbidden to enter the church, she approved the arrangement, and the church became a scene of hilarity and bacchanalian revel. When she was forbidden to take part in literature, she thought it was not her sphere, and disdained the alphabet, and the consequence was that literature became unspeakably impure, so that no man can now read in public some of those books that were written before woman brought chastity and refinement into letters. The Asiatics are probably not in favor of political liberty, or the American Indians in favor of civilization; but that does not prove that these would be bad for them, especially if thousands of the most enlightened did desire and demand the change. It is assumed that women are not in favor of this right; how can this be better ascertained than by submitting to them the question to vote upon—"yes" or "no."

If this Legislature shall be averse to trusting woman to give her opinion even on the question of her own enfranchisement, we recommend that an amendment, striking the word "male" from the State constitution, be submitted to the qualified electors of the State. Can there be any possible danger in trusting those who have trusted us? They, not we, are the law-makers. An assmbly is elected only because it would be inconvenient for all the citizens to vote upon every statute. But when any change in the fundamental law is seriously asked, it should be remitted to the people without hesitation, especially when that proposed change will render our logic consistent, and our institutions harmonious; when it will enforce the democratic doctrine that, in society, every human being has a right to do anything which does not interfere with the rights of others; and when it will establish equity in the place of partiality, and vindicate the principle of All Rights for All.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut-holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted, in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof, viz.:

Every citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he or she may so offer himself or herself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, at least six months next preceeding the time at which he or she may so offer himself or herself, and shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the Statutes of this State, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking such oath, as may be subscribed by law, became an elector.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution be continued to the next session of the [illegible] and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

HENRY ASHLEY,
WILLIAM STEELE,
J. D. GALLUP, 2D.,
From the Com. on Constitution Amendments.

WHOSE IS THE FAULT.—Maj.-Gen. Halleck's instructions to Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, commander of the military district of Alaska, are very full and particular in relation to the treatment of the Indians in that district. His reasons for this are found in the great number of Indians in that territory, and in the fact that all our governmental experience with the Indians hitherto has been so unfortunate. The whole number of Indians in Alaska is supposed to be about 50,000, some of whom have the reputation of being warlike and treacherous. Gen. Halleck, therefore, enjoins great caution, but strict justice, and great care and kindness towards them. He notices the striking fact that the Russians have had very little trouble with these Indians, and what they have had, has been with those nearest the white settlements; and that Russian officials and traders have been able to travel fearlessly over the territory without molestation. He also alludes to the equally striking fact, that the British have occupied a contiguous territory, larger than the whole United States, and containing more uncivilized Indians, and have carried on trade with the most remote tribe, and yet have never had any wars or outbreaks with the Indians; while the people of the United States and their Indians have been in almost continual hostility for a long period. The unavoidable inference is, that the fault is with the Americans; and against this, the commanding general of the Military Division of the Pacific takes special pains to warn his subordinate, who now enters on a new territory, largely occupied by Indians who have heretofore shown themselves friendly to the whites.

BOGUS ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE DISPATCHES.

THIS is a sample of the sensation dispatches purported to have been sent over the cable, the object being to injure the Irish cause. One hundred and thirty-three words of verbiage. Read it:

LONDON, January 2, Noon.

Dispatches have been received here to-day, giving the particulars of another Fenian outrage last night in the county of Cork, and near the city of that name. Under cover of darkness, a large party of the "Brotherhood" attacked the house of Mr. Charles Matthew, a brother of the late Father Matthew. Happily, the family of Mr. Matthew was apprised of the villanous scheme of the Fenians in ample time to successfully repel the attack.

A large force was quickly collected and concealed in the mansion and on the premises. When the marauders came up they were met with a galling fire, and incontinently fled. Several were wounded, but they were carried off by their comrades. The motive for the assault, whether murder or plunder, is not known.

Is it likely that this dispatch came? Would all these associated press papers pay half a guinea for every word? If so, would they not have made sense by abbreviating thus:

LONDON, January 2.

Another Fenian outrage was reported last night near Cork, where a marauding party, either for plunder or murder, attacked the house of the brother of Father Matthew, but the family having been notified, fortified the house, fired into the villains, wounding several, who were carried off.

Here are but forty-six words, one-third the expense. This dispatch, like most of them, is probably bogus. Would newspapers pay for one hundred and thirty-three words for what can be better said in forty-six? Is the swindle on the Fenians, or on the public? Do these dispatches really come over the wires, or are they manufactured here? Truth and fair dealing would be Revolution.

WE clip the following from one of our exchanges:

"Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, of Carlisle, Pa., who died a few days ago, left a will, in which she makes specific bequests to various religious and benevolent objects, in the aggregate amounting to $21,500. Princeton Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg each receive $2,500."

What is the reason women are constantly leaving large bequests to the very institutions that steadfastly close their doors against all the daughters of the land? Years ago, women formed sewing societies to educate poor but pious young men for the ministry, while the graduates would invariably present their first sermons, to their benefactors, from the text, "Wives, obey your Husbands." The ballot is the first step towards a proper self-respect.

Lord and Lady Amberley, of England, have been travelling in this country for the last few months, visiting all our reformers. Lord Amberley was one of the seventy-three who voted in favor of John Stuart Mill's bill for woman's suffrage, in the House of Commons in May last. The Lord is a young man, the son of Earl Russell, and both he and his wife are understood to be very radical in their ideas. They sailed for Europe a few days since.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1868.

WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS?

SINCE turning our faces eastward from Kansas we have been asked many times why we affiliated with Democrats there, and why Mr. Train was on our platform. Mr. Train is there for the same reason, that when invited by the "Women's Suffrage Association" of St. Louis, he went to Kansas, because he believes in the enfranchisement of woman, not as a sentimental theory, a mere Utopia for smooth speech and a golden age, but a practical idea, to be pushed and realized to-day. Mr. Train is a buisness man, builds houses, hotels, railroads, cities, and accomplishes whatever he undertakes. When he proposes to build up a national party on educated suffrage, paid labor, American industry and greenbacks, those who know his moral probity of character and great executive ability, believe he will do all that is possible towards its accomplishment. Though many of the leading minds of this country have advocated woman's enfranchisement for the last twenty years, it has been more as an intellectual theory than a fact of life, hence none of our many friends were ready to help in the practical work of the last few months, neither in Kansas or the Constitutional Convention of New York. So far from giving us a helping hand, Republicans and Abolitionists, by their false philosophy—that the safety of the nation demand ignorance rather than education at the polls—have paralized the women themselves.

To what a depth of degradation must the women of this nation have fallen to be willing to stand aside, silent and indifferent spectators in the reconstruction of the nation, while all the lower stratas of manhood are to legislate in their interests, political, religious, educational, social and sanitary, moulding to their untutored will the institutions of a mighty continent. Why wonder that the workers in our cause turned from their theoretical friends to the Democrats in Kansas, who gave us their votes. The party out of power is always in a position to carrry principles to their logical conclusions, while the party in power, thinks only of what it can afford to do; hence, you can reason with minorities, while majorities are moved only by votes. We are indebted to the Democratic party for all the agitation we have had on this question for the last four years. To a Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan, we owe the three days' discussion on this question in the Senate of the United States; and to James Brooks in the House for the skillful manner in which he drew public attention to our petitions against the introduction of the word "male" into the Federal constitution. To the same party our thanks are due for the agitation in many of the State Legislatures, and for liberal donations, and for franking our documents to every part of the country.

While leading Democrats have been thus favorably disposed, what have our best friends said when, for the first time since the agitation of the question, they have had an opportunity to frame their ideas into statutes to amend the constitutions of two States in the Union.

Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips, with one consent, bid the women of the nation stand aside and behold the salvation of the negro. Wendell Phillips says, "one idea for a generation," to come up in the order of their importance. First negro suffrage, then temperance, then the eight hour movement, then woman's suffrage. In 1958, three generations hence, thirty years to a generation, Phillips and Providence permiting, woman's suffrage will be in order. What an insult to the women who have labored thirty years for the emancipation of the slave, now when he is their political equal, to propose to lift him above their heads. Gerrit Smith, forgetting that our great American idea is "individual rights," in which abolitionists have ever based their strongest arguments for emancipation, says, this is the time to settle the rights of races; unless we do justice to the negro we shall bring down on ourselves another bloody revolution, another four years' war, but we have nothing to fear from woman, she will not revenge herself! Woman not revenge herself! Look at your asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the insane, and there behold the results of this wholesale desecration of the mothers of the race! Woman not revenge herself! Go into the streets of your cities at the midnight hour, and there behold those whom God meant to be Queens in the moral universe, giving your sons and mine their first lessons in infamy and vice. No, you cannot wrong the humblest of God's creatures without making discord and confusion in the whole social system.

Horace Greeley has advocated this cause for the last twenty years, but to-day it is too new, revolutionary for practical consideration. The enfranchisement of woman, revolutionizing, as it will, our political, religious and social condition, is not a measure too radical and all-pervading to meet the moral necessities of this day and generation.

Why fear new things; all old things were once new. If the nineteenth century is to be governed by the eightheenth, and the twentieth by the nineteenth, and so on, do you not see that the world must ever be governed by dead men? Are the creeds, and codes, and customs of those who are buried beneath the sod of any importance, compared with your opinions and mine, on the vital issues of the hour in which we live? Progress is the law of life. We live to do new things! When Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation, it was a new thing. When the Republican party gave the ballot to the negro, it was a new thing, startling too, to the people of the South, very revolutionary in their institutions, but Mr. Greeley did not object to all this because it was new.

The reasoning of these gentlemen may be, as Weed said of Morgan, good enough to answer their purpose till after the Presidential election, but we see the cheat. We have a right to ask more substantial reasons from wise men for their opposition.

When it was proposed in Congress to amend the Federal Constitution by introducing the word "male," a protest was sent to Charles Sumner, from the strong-minded women of the nation, headed by Lydia Maria Child. He rose in his place and said, "I present this petition because it is my duty, but I consider it most inopportune." Would it have been more opportune after the deed was done, than while the amendment was under consideration?

And now, while men like these have used all their influence for the last four years, to paralyze every effort we have put forth to rouse the women of the nation, to demand their true position in the reconstruction, they triumphantly turn to us, and say the greatest barrier in the way of your demand is that "the women themselves do not wish to vote." What a libel on the intelligence of the women of the nineteenth century. What means the 12,000 petitions presented by John Stuart Mill in the British Parliament from the first women in England, demanding house hold suffrage? What means the late inaction Kansas, 10,000 women petitioned there for the right of suffrage, and 9,000 votes at the last election was the answer. What means the agitation in every State in the Union? In the very hour when Horace Greeley brought in his adverse report in the Constitutional Convention of New York, at least twenty members rose in their places and presented petitions from every part of the State, demanding woman's suffrage. What means that eloquent speech of George W. Curtis in the Convention, but to show that the ablest minds in the State are ready for this onward step? We return from the West with renewed determination to give the men of this State no rest until they blot the word "male" from our Constitution. New York has taken the lead in her legislation for woman during the last twenty years, and it is fitting that she should be the first State in the Union to give her daughters the crowning right of citizenship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE REVOLUTION.

THE TIMES EXPLAINS WHAT IS MEANT BY PRINCIPLE.

THE Ellons of the Mincio and sympathies of youth were never more jumbled together than the *Times* editorial on THE REVOLUTION. The article must have been written late at night, after another social talk with Johnson. It charitably hopes

> That the *World*, *Herald*, *Sun* and *Tribune*, the *Post*, *Commercial* and *Express*, will not be so silly as to fall foul of THE REVOLUTION, and abuse what they may find themselves unable to endure.

After this caution, and denouncing its Motto as *meaningless*, *foolish*, and otherwise berating THE REVOLUTION. It adds:

> At the opening of the journal a list is given of the things it will advocate; but matters are so mixed up, opposites are so confounded, similarities are so confused and distorted, incongruities are so delightfully jumbled, and there is such a strange mixture of thick and thin, that those accustomed to accuracy of thought and fond of logical statement will feel compelled to admit that it would be as mad for any one to enter the arena of argument as that of vituperation with the revolutionary advocates of woman's rights.

All this from the lucid, clear, consistent, positive, straightforward, never-doubting, never-standing-on-the-fence editor of the *Times*.

> *A great many people seem to have a notion that policy is one of the most horrible things in the world; and as for expediency, it is a pure invention of the devil in his worst mood.*

Exactly. At the Johnsonian Convention this editor must have been in his *very worst mood*, and his temper has been very acid ever since by the daily falling off of subscribers, and loss of advertising patronage, for basely deserting his party and friends. It is said that the *World* increases as the *Times* decreases, but it may not be *expedient* for us to say so; or *policy* to remind one of falling fortunes.

> If the editors of THE REVOLUTION will take the pains to find out something concerning the most efficient mode of applying that extraordinary entity called *principle*, which they praise so hotly, they may at last discover

> that it would be as wise to abuse the road which leads to Jericho, when they wish to go there, as it is to abuse policy when they desire to reach principle.

This is too rich. H. J. R. explaining the meaning of *Principle* and *Policy!* We do not wish particularly to see the editor, and hence shall not go to Jericho. After his two-horse ride into Congress, and more quickly out; after his two-horse riding into the Philadelphia Convention, and as quickly out, whoever expected to see the elegant, fascinating editor of the *Times* crawling back into the Republican circus under the tent? How are the mighty fallen!

The *Times* sneers at us,

> *We have no doubt that the ladies—we suppose they would prefer to be styled women, etc.*

We have no doubt that the gentlemen—we suppose they would prefer to be styled *men*—will think it undignified to fire back after an ungenerous attack on THE REVOLUTION. We expected at least a friendly word for the first public journal ever devoted to the interests of woman, but the *Times* greets us with scoffs and sneers.

> Justice, not favors, is quite as empty nonsense.

Is it? "*May not a favor be just?*" Just so.

> Take a woman's smile, for example. May it not be a favor to the wretch she smiles upon? [Of course it is, and by all means please so consider it in this case,] as well as an act of beautiful justice in the giver of the smile.

No doubt. You are right. We smile upon you; that does you simple justice, ample justice, perhaps. We, however, thank you. That is more than you should expect. We thank you for explaining to your readers (though we trust they have not all read the *Times* so long and so badly as to need it) the meaning of the words *Expediency, Principle* and *Policy.*

THE REVOLUTION has had no Favors from Mr. Seward. Has the *Times* received nothing but Justice?

THE DEGRADATION OF WOMAN.

ALTHOUGH it is patent to all, that the ballot is self-respect, bread, work and wages for every shade of mankind, yet men coolly look woman in the face and remark, "We cannot see how the ballot would change anything in life for you." Which is, simply to say, that the laws of political economy have no bearing whatever on the women of a nation. There are some propositions so self-evident that it is hard to prove them. That the ballot would dignify woman as well as man is one of them. If we find woman degraded by the same conditions man is, is it not logical to infer that she would be exalted by the same conditions? If deprived of the ballot, she suffers the same disadvantages he does; would she not reap the same advantages in its possession? If the law of gravitation brings men and women alike to the ground, is it not fair to infer that it will take a like power to bring them up again?

Let us look at the condition of women in disfranchisement and measure the depth of their degradation; that they do not see it themselves only shows how low they are fallen. The complacent sneers of the weak and thoughtless at the "strong-minded women" who are trying to rouse them from their lethargy of death, reminds one of what Miss Martineau tells us of the pitiful self-satisfaction of the Turkish women, in contrasting their own condition with that of the women of more civilized countries. In one of her visits to the Harem, the inmates asked her many questions about English and American life. Miss Martineau told them of the freedom with which women in those countries travel alone, walking and driving about the streets without veils or masks; talking to men on all subjects of political and religious interest; going to lectures, operas, churches, everywhere together. They listened attentively, apparently filled with surprise and sorrow at our condition; and when she had finished they exclaimed, "Poor things, how demoralized they must be!" That American women do not realize their political degradation does not make it less a fact to-day. The true woman sees it, feels it in the very air she breathes, in the words of every man she meets, in every book and newspaper she reads, in the public sentiment of contempt for woman she hears at every turn, in the stereotyped sneers, "there's woman's work for you," "that's a woman's judgment," "that's a woman's way," "that's a woman's blunder," as if all incapacity and inefficiency were of the feminine gender. Male dolts, mules and cowards are uniformly called "Dame Partingtons," "Miss Nancys," and "Old Grannys," as if nothing ignoble, narrow or weak could be of the masculine gender! Yet the very men who use these phrases, at the mention of "woman's rights," go into raptures at once over the glory of womanhood, "too ethereal and exalted to come down to the polls." Ah! when women have the power to vote men in their places, they'll learn new phrases for their peers, just as they learned to spell "negro" with one "g," as soon as black men were free and held the ballot.

We talk of the exaltation of women, of the holy office of wife and mother, of her lofty isolation in the clouds where men worship in their sentimental moments; the subject of the novelist, the poet, the sculptor and painter. But what are the facts of life—where are the living, breathing, every day women who eat, and drink, and work, and starve, and die? In the constitutions of the several States, these exalted beings are ranked with idiots, lunatics, criminals, paupers, with those who fight duels and bet on elections, with rebels, minors and negroes. In your statutes a republican queen is known as "femme covert," "femme sole," "relict," "spinster," her possessions are "appendages," "jointures," "pin money," "paraphernalia," "widow's dower," "widow's encumbrance," "ad interim alimony," her condition is "sub potestate viri." "Husband and wife one, that one the husband."

Shakspeare, in his "Taming of the Shrew," serves up, with bitter irony, the old English law in its contempt for women: his Petruchio reflects the sentiments of our own times when he says of his Kate,—

> "I will be master of what is mine own;
> She is my goods, my chattels, she is my house,
> My household stuff, my field, my barn,
> My horse, my ox, my ass, my anything;
> And here she stands, touch her whoever dare;
> I'll bring my action on the proudest he
> That stops my way in Padua."

The law-giver of sacred history places woman in a similar category,—

> "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's *wife*, nor his man-servant, nor *maid*-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

The Mahometans forbid a fool, a madman, or a woman to call the hour for prayers. This invidious classification of woman everywhere works a double wrong—it degrades her in her own estimation, and in that of the man by her side.

By the laws of many of the States, women are helpless victims of force and fraud. Stripped of their earnings, children, property; crimes made for women that are not crimes for men; dragged into the courts, tried, condemned, imprisoned, hung. Judges, jurors, lawyers—all men. Woman has never yet enjoyed the right of trial by a jury of her own peers; taxed without representation, governed without her consent, is not her political degradation the same as the peasant serf and slave endure? The laws for married women to-day in many of the States run parallel with the old slave code of the South. This degradation of woman in the constitutions, statutes and literature of the country are hard facts to be disposed of by those who, like J. G. Holland, prate of her exaltation. This political degradation is not a mere idea, as some suppose, having no practical results, but the very keystone of all the wrongs and oppressions of woman in every department of life. Look in the world of work. In trade and commerce a disfranchised class are outlaws, Ishmaelites. Credit and capital are to them impossible—hence women are crowded out of all the profitable and honorable employments with no choice in life but a marriage of necessity, prostitution, or starvation. The capitalist is, to-day, using the cheap labor of woman to grind to powder the man by her side, thus violating the laws of nature by creating an antagonism between man and woman, where, in the nature of things no real antagonism exists. A disfranchised class degrades and cheapens every branch of labor it enters. Just as slave labor crowded free labor out of the Southern States, so will the cheap labor of woman crowd man out of every employment she enters, hence it is the interest of the laboring man to dignify the woman by his side—to give her the ballot, that when she strikes for higher wages, capitalists and politicians, knowing that the discontent of woman, too, can find expression at the ballot-box, will take heed to a strike that has a vote behind it. In those factories where men work beside women, they work more hours than where men work alone. A disfranchised class degrades those who labor by their side. You find in all those employments where, through the selfishness of capital, women are fast taking the places of men, that they do the work at one-half the price. A disfranchised class cheapens whatever labor it touches. The employments of women are uniformly considered degrading for men—hence the tailor, the man milliner, the hair dresser and cook are sneered at. When girls first went into the printing offices of New York and Philadelphia to set type, the men threw down their type and walked off. It was not because they were women, but the instincts of labor warned them of the danger of working beside a degraded class.

What is the reason that to-day a large majority of the teachers in all our schools are women? Is it because women are better teachers than men? Not at all—simply because they teach at half-price. And what is the reason that so few able and ambitious men are found in that most important of all professions—the educators of a nation? There is but one reason—woman, by her cheap labor, has driven man out and degraded that profession. It needs but little philosophy to see that it is the interest of all classes to dignify the labor of woman; for unless man lifts her up, by her helpless position, she pulls him down. The ballot, in the world of work is her only shield and protection. The negro, without the ballot could not work in a ship-yard or sit in a stage-coach with a white man; with it he is conductor on the railroad, sits in the legislature of Massachusetts, beside Gov. Orr in a political convention and in the jury-box to try Jeff. Davis. Woman, without the ballot, has no place by man's side in the profitable and honorable work of life ; her opinions are sneered at, her petitions scorned in the Senate, but crowned with all the rights of citizenship she would dignify every employment she entered, ennoble whatever she touched ; she would have a place in trade, commerce and the professions, she would not only be school teacher, but trustee, commissioner, superintendent, principal professor, president, and vote her own salary in proportion to her work. E. C. S.

SUPERINTENDENT RANDALL.

As the Board of Education occupy the most important position in this nation (next to mothers), we would make some suggestions for their consideration.

As the negroes already in the army, navy, jury-box, legislature and constitutional conventions, ask nothing at your hands, and the women, tired of theorizing reformers, have enlisted George Francis Train in their cause, and now hold the balance of power in one State of the Union, thus making their political recognition certain ; you need do nothing for them but subscribe for THE REVOLUTION. As Congress is devoting its energies to the whiskey question, drinking all it can and taxing the rest as lightly as possible ; and Wendell Phillips has taken hold of the eight hour movement for you, it is not necessary to waste your time on any of these things. We ask your attention to another class of innocent beings ; To those who are teaching our future presidents at one-half the price your pay men ; to the multitudes of young girls in the schools of this city.

Take for example the Twelfth street school, which is considered your very best in its arrangements. It is crowded to excess, badly ventilated, and with no proper accomodations for exercise ; the children are crowded into a dark, cold, subterranean apartment during their recess, where they have no room to run and play. Any physiologist, with a grain of sense, will tell you that it is suicidal for young girls, nervous and restless as they are, to sit on hard benches, in an impure atmosphere, with their attention on the stretch, six long hours with the shortest possible time allowed them to eat their lunch. Is it not far more important to teach a child to eat slowly and masticate its food, than that twice two make four? the effect of impure air on the brain, than the locality of the Fejee Islands? Now, if the Board of Education were obliged to trundle all the air for our schools in wheelbarrows from some distant point, there might be some excuse for this marvellous economy ; but when we remember that the atmosphere is forty miles deep all round the globe, there is surely no need of our children breathing the same air seven times over. If eight hours are enough for men to labor, are not four enough for the minds of little children to be kept on the stretch? Go into any of these schools between two and three o'clock, and you will be struck with the lassitude of the children. If you say the mass of the poorer classes of children are better there than in the street, then let that last hour be devoted to marching and singing, anything but sitting still, with aching head and backs, from the constant fear and restraint of rigid rules through six long hours. Could these sessions be shortened but one hour, it would be an incalculable blessing to both teachers and scholars. We urge you, gentlemen, to consider this point at the earliest moment. Instead of paying taxes to build houses and lay out grounds for idiots, lunatics, paupers and criminals, it would be better to make our homes and schools what they should be, and thus, by a wise observance of the laws of life and health, end all this misery and imbecility and crime that meet us on every side. With a knowledge of science, we are soon to make as great improvements in the human family as we already see in the lower animals. With the education of woman comes the Revolution.

MR EMERSON ON WOMAN.

> THE mere claim of Woman to a political status is itself an honorable testimony to the civilization which has given her a civil status new in History. Now that by the increased humanity of Law she controls her property, she inevitably takes the next step to her share in power. —*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

Since Mr. Emerson's Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Address, nine thousand progressive men voted to enfranchise woman in Kansas. And now, would he, like Wendell Phillips, postpone her claims through three generations till colored *male* suffrage, temperance and the eight hour system are all secured, allowing, as he does, "one idea to a generation ?" Or, as did Clarke and Pomeroy in Kansas, would he desert them in the very heat of the encounter, after proffering them beforehand the heartiest co-operation? Surely not.

TO THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony propose to speak on "educated suffrage" in all the chief cities of the Southern States. Feeling that it would simplify the problem of reconstruction to place the ballot in the hands of the educated women of the South, we desire to lay before them, for their serious consideration, the whole question of the enfranchisement of woman in all its bearings on political, religious, and social life. Before starting, they would like the opinion of the southern press as to the probable interest of the people in such a series of conventions from Washington to New Orleans.

> THIS suffrage is not universal, in that it excludes from the electoral body, 1. Women ; 2. Minors ; 3. Aliens ; 4. Paupers ; 5. Convicts ; Male citizens of full age who have not been ten days (as reported, thirty days) naturalized, or have not resided a year in the State and thirty days in the election district where they may offer to vote.—*Tribune.*

Women have one more class in their disfranchised firm—idiots. The *Tribune* always discusses race and color, but why silent on sex? Are its editors pleased to class their mothers, sisters, daughters, wives, with paupers, convicts, idiots and negroes? Once the *Tribune* had opinions—where are they now?

Mr. George Dawson, in an address at Birmingham, England, recently, said :

"Poverty was a blessing ; but it was a blessing to the character, to the spirit, to the soul ; and it must be remembered that no one could receive the blessing who had not the soul for it ; and therefore, while the wise man might make a blessing out of poverty, it was to most men a curse, a burden, a punishment, a hindrance, a nuisance, and an infliction. For a nation, poverty was a curse, whatever it might be in individual cases, for what did it mean for a nation? It meant childhood unblest by birth or by education ; it meant womanhood worn down by early cares and premature sorrows ; it meant manhood toiling, and doing nothing but toiling, with the imagination down-pressed, the love of beauty impossible, the man turned into a drudge, with no time for this life's beauties, and little time to think of the next world's joys ; it meant all this and more ; and therefore, when he heard a man talking of the blessings of poverty, he wished that that man might enjoy them."

THE REVOLUTION.—The first issues of THE REVOLUTION will be scattered with liberal hand. In its columns all the Industries of the country are to find voice : all honest, earnest workers in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Mechanics; all school teachers, women as well as men ; all real contributors to the stock of human well-being, in whatever department ; and all such are respectfully invited and entreated to co-operate in making our circulation, and, consequently, our usefulness as wide as possible. Observe ; Ten Subscribers and Twenty Dollars, entitle the sender to a copy, gratis.

> WE beg leave to call the *World's* attention to the main question. It concerns the right of four millions of our countrymen—almost wholly of the laboring class—to a voice in the government under which they live. We hold that they should be enfranchised—that our State constitutions and laws should (like the Federal Constitution) know no difference between them and other citizens—that, since they are taxed, drafted, arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced, and (if need be) hung, like other citizens, they should have an equal voice with others in choosing the makers and executors of the law which so deals with them.—*Tribune.*

Thank you, Mr. Greeley, for pointing the moral, let me adorn the tale. Please insert the words *eighteen millions* in place of four, and country*women* in place of country*men*. Then explain your apostacy at the Albany Convention, your inconsistency in the *Tribune*. Are not the women *taxed, arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced and hung* (Mrs. Surratt) like other citizens, and should they *not have an equal voice with others in choosing the makers and executors of the laws which so deal with them.* Are we women so much below the negroes that our slavery is not discernable? Will the *Tribune* have the magnanimity to explain?

BUNYAN HALL.—Dr. Anna Densmore, who is delivering a course of lectures on Physiology, in Bunyan Hall, is an able lecturer. She had a large audience on Saturday, and no doubt will have throughout the course. She has just returned from London, where she lectured before the Woman's College, and was highly complimented by the press.

It is no secret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, was indebted in the first instance to "the severest of critics and the best of wives" for the means of keeping before the world those appearances without which a distinguished political position could not have been attained. Heavily encumbered with pecuniary obligations, he married the widow of a member of Parliament. She was rich, but her wealth was so secured to herself that it was difficult to make it available for benefiting him ; but ex[illegible]eme economy did much, and the legacy of £40,000 by an opulent Jewess enabled him to pay off all mortgages and stand clear. The splendid London residence, Grosvenor Gate, he loses at his wife's decease; but he retains his country seat, and, even should he lose his official income of £5,000 a year, he will be entitled to the retiring pension of £2,000. The affection between this singular man and his wife, who is four years his senior, has been unaffected.

OUR TALENTED COUNTRYMEN IN ROME.

WHILE Horace Greeley and his mutual admiration party of woman suffrage theorists are talking down women in America, our sex counts six out of twenty American sculptors in Rome: Mr. Story, Mr. Rheinhardt, Mr. Ives, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mosier, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. Horatio Stone, *Miss Hosmer, Miss Whitney, Miss Foley, Miss Lewis, Miss Freeman, Miss Stebbins*, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hart, Mr. Mead, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Powers, Mr. Colby, Mr. Connelly.

Did we enumerate our living authors, writers, poets, it would fill several columns of THE REVOLUTION. Some day we will give the names of our distinguished women in order to shame the apostate champions of woman's voting, who insist on keeping their mothers and wives on the same footing as the poor-house, the negro cabin, the lunatic asylum and the idiot's home. Our Madame Rolands and Madame De Staels some time may inaugurate another REVOLUTION—not for woman's rights, but woman's wrongs.

THE HORRORS OF NEW YEARS OVER.

WHAT a sad commentary on the birth of the New Year that we should rejoice that it is over. As Good Templars Society, Temperance and Father Matthew men and women, what can be more sad than to see a day of jubilee turned into a night of drunkenness. After our sons and brother's, and fathers and husbands have escaped the come-and-take-a-drink at Delmonico's, at the Fifth Avenue, and the club, after passing the terrible ordeal of saying No to some boon companions, determined to commence the New Year with a new resolution, to forsake the fatal cup, after all this, they start off upon their New Year's calls. What do they see everywhere? Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, Rum-Punch, Egg-Nog, on every side, and beautiful young girls are on all sides tempting you to drink. What a horrid custom! Away with it. Let the New Year be ushered in without intoxicating drinks, should be the humble prayer of every fond mother, who would rather die than see her son a drunkard. Yet she leads him on with the New Year's draught. Away, away the bowl.

THE *Home Journal*, a final jurisdiction in such cases, says: "We have good authority for stating that the differences between Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner, which have caused so much unpleasant gossip and scandal, have been finally settled by a permanent separation, with the mutual consent and desire of both parties, and their best friends.

The following sentiment of Gen. Carey—representative to Congress from Ohio, and elected by the votes of workingmen—on the occasion of his serenade speech after the election, will be generally approved by the people as fast as they examine well the subject:

"I am in favor of greenbacks; of paying the bonds of the United States as we have agreed to pay them, and in no other way—that is in lawful money, which is greenbacks. So long as the laborer has to take greenbacks as lawful money, the bondholder should do the same."

REVOLUTION CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are in constant receipt of most encouraging letters from the friends of our enterprise, in the enjoyment of which our readers shall share, so far as space will permit, beginning as follows:

FROM MRS. THEODORE TILTON.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY—*My Friend:* Without even waiting to read, but having only glanced through the first number of THE REVOLUTION, which you have kindly sent me, I enclose my subscription for a year, in testimony of my good will toward any and every enterprise for the enfranchisement of woman.

Yours, truly,
ELIZABETH R. TILTON,
136 Livingston street,
Brooklyn.

P. S. I can hardly help saying that the good God, having given me *equally* two daughters and two sons, I most fervently desire equal rights for them all. E. R. T.

FROM the Hutchinson Family, travelling and singing at the West:

We are singing and talking "Woman's Suffrage" everywhere we go—and the cause is a good one—and the people received this word gladly. You will see me say but 7,000 votes for women, subsequently, we learn too late to change, to 9,000, as the fact is. I am glad you are to take charge, with Mrs. Stanton, of THE REVOLUTION. It must be *a success;* and we shall take great pleasure in heralding its advent and urging its importance.

More next week.

NEW TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

THERE is one law, one court, one penalty awaiting every criminal alike, in what are called our courts of justice. Whatever may have been the culture, or want of it, whatever the temptation or power to resist, the courts have no discretion really, and so are bound to pass sentence according to law and evidence on all alike. The injustice, not to say cruelty, of this would be less grievous, were our penalties and prisons designed for reformation, as hospital cures instead of modes and means of torture as in the past ages. The New York *Tribune*, on Christmas morning, proclaimed the following on the treatment of criminals. It is an evangel worthy that auspicious morn; almost literally fulfilling the promise of eighteen hundred years ago, "to open the prison doors to them that are bound."

In the *Irish Times* we find an account of a treatment of criminals so new, so surprising, and successful, as to be worthy of special notice. About twelve years ago Government secured the title to 170 acres of land, at Lusk, 14 miles north of the city of Dublin, overlooking Dublin Bay, and a beautiful wooded country. The object was to make an experiment with convicted criminals in redeeming land and in carrying on a farm. This was to be what is termed the "intermediate system." For many years the land had been a commom; a part was swampy, much of the surface had been removed by neighboring farmers, and it was of little value. A gang of convicts was brought on, and, under judicious managers, the land was drained, the subsoil brought to the surface, manure was applied and also lime to correct the acidity; houses, barns, and outbuildings were erected, and, finally, the tract has been brought to a high state of fertility. There are about sixty acres in grain, forty in choice meadow, eight in root crops, four in vegetables, and the remainder in pasturage. So good is the farming that this year, while crops throughout Great Britain are below an average, the crops of the convicts are above. The productions consist of fat cattle, hogs, grain, and considerable milk and butter, and as they have a surplus it is sold at high prices.

At first it was proposed to have police depots around the farm, to prevent escapes and to punish violations of orders; but this has not been done, and, instead, a few wardens are employed, who act more as overseers and managers than as sentinels. The order of the day is as follows: 5 o'clock a. m., bell ringing, when the beds are made; 5:30, officers' parade; 6, breakfast; 6:30, parade; 7 to 12, work, then dinner; 1 to 5, work; 6, supper, followed by lectures, prayer, lock up, and bed. At the lectures the criminals receive instruction in elementary studies, and on social and moral subjects, and in particular, regarding the natural results which flow from labor and from vice. On Sunday they are allowed to attend meetings in the neighboring towns. What are called prison earnings are allowed them, that, after their term expires, they may emigrate, or have means to start again in life where they are not known. In the vicinity, such is their reputation as faithful laborers, that at present the demand for the discharged convicts from the farmers exceeds the supply. Thus the indolent, the stubborn, and reckless criminal is trained to a life of honest toil, more through encouragement and hope than through coercion and threats. He appreciates his comparative freedom, and enjoys the pure air and rural occupation. There can be no doubt that the success of the system lies in the active calling of agriculture, which is the foundation of whatever health and innocence the human race possess.

We submit that this is a most remarkable account. It is obviously the duty of our legislators to reflect upon it, to get further details, and to consider what obstacles prevent the system from being carried out in our own country. If any exist, and if they can be removed, it will be a Christian, even a common, duty to remove them. We have millions of acres of land which need to be redeemed; when brought into cultivation they will be the most fruitful and enduring of any in our whole domain. Wide districts of marshy and overflowed land on our seacoast, and along our Western rivers breed miasm, pestilence, and death, and so long as they remain in their present condition, the air of the adjoining districts now under cultivation will be contaminated. If our criminals were set to the task of bringing such land—or, indeed, any other land—into cultivation, our supplies of food would increase, and a desirable end would be gained, inasmuch as they would cease to be competitors with our mechanics and artisans. In addition, many who were led into temptation and into crime, because they had no employment, or who did not know what work means, or who did not even know how to seek work where it was to be found, will acquire industrious habits and a taste for rural life, by which, after a time, in some remote locality, they will be proud to live.

Prominent Republicans, it is said, from the West and Southwest, are by no means so enthusiastic about Gen. Grant as they were some time ago. They are anxious to get some positive declaration of views from Gen. Grant, especially in reference to suffrage in the South, saying that some positive expression of opinion on the issues of the day is due to the loyal people of the country. The reticence of Grant is crystalizing into a joke, "*the* joke of the season," and the West and Southwest should make a note of it. The *Herald* on Friday last had these two among several other similar flashes:

The Tribune Loquitur.—General Grant, what are your principles?

Grant, in response.—What are yours?

What are Grant's Views?—That the American horse is the finest trotter in the world.

Mr. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, criticising his friend Dr. Holland for lecturing against suffrage for woman says: "There is a flavor of femininity in all true Christian civilization increasing with the years; and when it sufficiently leavens the whole masculine lump, woman can stand equal with man before the law, and side by side with him at the ballot-box, and the two will quarrel less than now when they don't, and then shall Dr. Holland go to Congress or be governor."

Perhaps woman may have something to say about that, as between the learned doctor who opposes her enfranchisement, and Mr. Bowles who already seems to favor as well as foresee its coming.

The Revolution;

THE ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY OF NEW AMERICA.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY—INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE REVOLUTION WILL DISCUSS:

1. In Politics—Educated Suffrage, Irrespective of Sex or Color; Equal Pay to Women for Equal Work; Eight Hours Labor; Abolition of Standing Armies and Party Despotisms. Down with Politicians—Up with the People!

2. In Religion—Deeper Thought; Broader Ideas; Science not Superstition; Personal Purity; Love to Man as well as God.

3. In Social Life.—Practical Education, not Theoretical; Fact, not Fiction; Virtue, not Vice; Cold Water, not Alcoholic Drinks or Medicines. Devoted to Morality and Reform, The Revolution will not insert Gross Personalities and Quack Advertisements, which even Religious Newspapers introduce to every family.

4. The Revolution proposes a new Commercial and Financial Policy. America no longer led by Europe. Gold, like our Cotton and Corn, for sale. Greenbacks for money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for American Steamships and Shipping; or American goods in American bottoms. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens Demand a Penny Ocean Postage, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, cannot they spare One Million for the Whites, to keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Fatherland?

Send in your Subscription. The Revolution, published weekly, will be the Great Organ of the Age.

Terms.—Two dollars a year, in advance. Ten names ($20) entitle the sender to one copy free.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Eds.
PARKER PILLSBURY, }

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.
37 Park Row (Room 17), New York City,
To whom address all business letters.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch Daniels, whose husband, Colonel N. W. Daniels, died in Louisiana last summer of yellow fever, has accepted the invitation of citizens of Toledo to deliver her views and experiences touching the condition of the people of Louisiana. An impartial and luminous account may be expected.

Wendell Phillips, the papers say, was snowbound in Connecticut for thirty hours and kept on crackers and cheese.

A new edition of Theodore Parker's works, in fourteen volumes, is shortly to appear, published by Horace B Fuller. Mr. Parker left in manuscript a thousand sermons and lectures which have never been printed. A selection will probably be made from this mountain of manuscript and published by Mr. Fuller. The famous course of lectures on great Americans is likely to see the light at an early date.

Financial Department.

Financial and Commercial.—*America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?*

THE REVOLUTION.

NO. II.

To our Servants at Washington—From the People at Home.

MR. M'CULLOCH A BRITISH TOOL.

Mr. McCulloch's specie payment and contraction policy is an organized scheme to enrich Europe at the expense of the United States. Europe holds about $600,000,000 of our government bonds, which cost them about $350,000,000 in gold, besides about $600,000,000 of State and Railway bonds and shares. If these were paid in gold instead of greenbacks, Europe would realize an additional profit of $430,000,000 in gold, equal to about $600,000,000 in greenbacks. Mr. McCulloch is working to take this sum of $600,000,000 out of the pockets of the American people to put into the pockets of European bondholders. The London *Times*, in two editorials, patted Mr. McCulloch on the back and praised him as a great financier. So he is for Europeans but not for Americans. If Mr. McCulloch were bought up by British gold to benefit Great Britain and ruin the United States he could not have devised and acted upon a better policy for that purpose than his specie payment contraction of the currency swindle.

MR. M'CULLOCH THE TOOL OF STOCK-JOBBERS.

Mr. McCulloch is not consistent. Sometimes he is a bull and sometimes he is a bear, just as his gold-gambling and stock-jobbing friends are long or short of the market. He was a bear in his speech to the clerks in the Treasury Department on taking office, preaching therein his specie payments and contraction doctrines. His friends went short, stocks went down and they made a pile of money. Again he was a bear in his Fort Wayne speech, and again a panic in the stock market followed, and his friends made millions by the decline. The worthy Secretary's report to Congress, in December, 1866, predicting positively the resumption of specie payment on or before July 1st, 1868, created the stock panic of January and February, 1867, when North Western preferred tumbled from 83 to 56 and Pacific Mail from 180 to 117. Again the worthy Secretary's friends realized millions. His Boston letter, in May last, taking back all he had said in his December report and preaching inflation was a bull stock-jobbing document by which Mr. McCulloch's friends realized millions in the great advance which followed as a natural result of the Boston letter. When his stock-jobbing friends had sold out their long stocks and gone short in August, the worthy Secretary commenced that ruinous contraction of about $40,000,000 of compound interest notes, keeping back the three per cent. certificates Congress designed to take their place, besides the $4,000,000 of greenbacks in August, and continued this British and stock-jobbing policy till Congress met. The natural results were the ruinous losses of the Fall trade, but enormous profits to Mr. McCulloch's friends.

MR. M'CULLOCH LINKED IN WITH COTTON THIEVES.

Why did Mr. McCulloch quash the evidence sent to him by Judge Busteed respecting the operations of Chandler and his gang of officials that stole cotton in the Southern States from Government and others? Why did Mr. McCulloch suppress the evidence of complicity with Chandler and the Washington bankers with the cotton thieves? Who divided that three millions of dollars? Let Congress move to have the testimony respecting the cotton thieves, sent by Judge Busteed, placed before the House and published. Where is Barnard's letter? Is Martin that shot Judge Busteed a friend of Chandler's and one of the gang? Did Martin shoot Judge Busteed because he was going to bring out in open court the testimony about cotton stealing, which Mr. McCulloch suppressed?

MR. M'CULLOCH LINKED IN WITH CLAIM AGENTS.

Why does Mr. McCulloch refuse to pay the money due to Benkard & Hutton and other importers, which the courts and the practice of every preceding Secretary of the Treasury have decided in their favor? Is the percentage allowed by the importers to the claim agents not enough? Let Congress examine into this matter. There is corruption somewhere.

Only one Remedy—Greenbacks.

But now, that the war and the excitement have ceased, we discern the real character and tendencies of this legislation; we see that our debt, for instance, is of a most complicated and heterogenous kind, consisting of obligations of various values, various rates of interest, various terms and contingencies, and nowhere commanding the confidence it deserves. English consols, which pay but three per cent. interest, sell in the markets for ninety-three pounds on the hundred. Prussian stocks, bearing but five per cent., sell for one hundred and two per centum. French rentes, paying three per cent., bring sixty-nine francs on the hundred; while the six per cent. bonds of the United States, the richest nation on the globe, bring but seventy cents on the dollar. We see that our treasury notes, backed by the credit and property of the whole country, are not only practically incontrovertible, but thirty-three per cent. below par, enhancing prices according to their depreciation, discouraging investments, demoralizing trade and society, and provoking weak minds to a thirst for renewed paper debauchery. *We see that our taxation is without system, without simplicity, without consistence, oppressive and ruinous to many branches of business, inquisitorial and vexatious, and in some departments an almost irresistible temptation to trickeries and frauds that undermine the virtue of the private citizen as well as of the public officer. From all parts of the country we hear complaints* *of stagnation, of paralysis, of despondency, and even of dread—exaggerated, no doubt, but real.—N, Y. Even'g Post.*

The *Post* gives the diagnosis, but in this Water-Cure age recommends Allopathy as a remedy—more blue pills, more nux vomica, more mercury, more poison. Wedded to its old idols, supported by its English dry-goods' clients, the *Post*, of course, almost daily advocates Free Trade and Specie Payments which, combined, mean Repudiation. Free Trade closes our factories, foundries and rolling-mills, and throws out of employment one million of honest laborers—wipes out two thousand millions of capital invested—and all this in the interest of Great Britain. *Charity begins at home.* Specie payment means contraction; contraction means panic; panic signifies bankruptcy; bankruptcy means no taxes, and no taxes mean repudiation. Greenbacks mean just the reverse of all these. But the *Post* can see this country only through the distorted glass of its British readers, its foreign banker, foreign merchant, anti-American supporters. There are none so blind as those who will not see. Greenbacks will pay every dollar of the debt—specie payment will wash it all off the slate.

THE REVOLUTION, devoted to American labor, American ideas and American manufacture, will haul down on all these free trade, specie payment, repudiation doctrines advocated in the *Post*.

Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

TALK on 'Change, talk in the clubs, talk of the town, talk in Wall street is full of spice—too full to be shut out of THE REVOLUTION. Men gossip more than women, and as women have been held up to sarcasm by men, what can be more appropriate than for women to discuss men's weak points? This is the age of REVOLUTION. Do not women buy and sell stocks through their brokers, and rent pews and even vote in Henry Ward Beecher's church? Business men and Henry Ward Beecher have more sense than politicians, for women can vote on their shares in any joint stock company, and on their pews, for the first time, in Plymouth Church last week. How is it that women are so rarely trustees for trust funds? Men have taken away most of our monied rights, but they cannot control our pen. So we propose, from week to week, to photograph the gossip of the Stock Exchange, giving the talk among the brokers something in this wise:

THE ROCK ISLAND FIASCO.

The talk was that the Rock Island sell out was a swindle; that Dows and Tracy were not christian gentlemen; that deception is lying, and lying is fraud. That while the street was made to believe one thing, Tracy was doing another. Hard names were called, and the further talk was that the Northwestern tried to do with Rock Island what the Rock Island once tried to do with the Northwestern. That Tracy capsized the coach before, dropping all the passengers in the mud; but that this time he had been more successful; that he had accomplished the greatest financial feat ever performed in the annals of railway history; that the line finished to Omaha would make the Rock Island lands worth nine millions of dollars and the stock worth 200, and the dividends twenty per cent per annum. Others said that Crawford, member of the Executive Committee, who let Tracy down in Northwestern, got awfully bitten on Rock Island.

The further talk was that Keep, Ogden, Clarke, Dodge & Co., Marston & Carver, made a pool in Rock Island to go into effect after January 1st. That Crawford, smarter than the rest. bought about 30.000 shares outside in order to put it into the pool at 110 as his own profit, and only found out his mistake on discovering that Tracy and Dows had sold 50.000 shares new stock. Some said that the directors' pool intended to take the new stock at 50 cents—then sell out to the Northwestern for $300,000 a year, stop the Rock Island at Des Moines, and divide up the 50 cent stock, $3,000,000 among themselves. The talk was that Tracy saw this, and that he is the only honest director in the whole pack, while others say, like Stout, he ought to stop a night in the Tombs. The further talk was about the meeting of Larry Jerome with David Dows at the Union Club. Larry taking Dows for Stout, asked about the bank transfer to his sister, and * * * * * *

The talk was that Tracy having now $6,000,000 in bank, would build the road at once to Omaha, making that city a railway centre—like Chicago. That the Rock Island stock would advance to 120. That Tracy was the real Rock Island king. That the Pacific Railway had got up the whole plan to hedge on the Northwestern—the Pacific wishing to have two prongs to its fork. That the Pacific Board of directors were interested in the Northwestern, and this new deal is one of Thomas C. Durant's long-headed manœuvers to get the whip hand of both boards, and that he carried the point. The talk simmers down to this, "Did Tracy sell short, and has Crawford got paid off for breaking the Northwestern pool? Moral:

Always look before you leap,
When you deal with Dodge & Keep.

The talk was that Schell set the President and the Democrats in Congress right on the greenback question. That specie payments and contraction won't do; that McCulloch is played out and represents nobody but foreign bondholders and National bank men; that the Vanderbilt roads—New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem—are going up to 150, and Erie to 100. That Crawford and Tracy, instead of fighting, had better make up and take the Vanderbilt tack to run Rock Island up to 150, build the road to Omaha, and divide the profits with the stockholders, and not the lawyers. The talk is that Quicksilver is going up to 50, and will pay a dividend next year, and that Brummagem's management of Mariposa is going to astonish the street one of these days. The talk is that Cutting, Hoyt, and the other victims of the Cumberland coal sell last Fall, are arranging a pool to make it a dividend paying stock with the intention of kindly sparing a few hundred shares—"promiscuous-like"—to the Christian public. That Canton is going to have government "buy those lots again" for a navy yard, powder-magazine, or something else, and divide up a stock dividend of twenty per cent. The talk is that Milwaukee and St. Paul is the biggest purchase on the list next to Cumberland coal, and that the buyers of both will have a free pass down James river. The talk is that Keep has the Northwest shares so tight that he can do what he likes with them. The talk among the bears and old fogies is that Train's open board speech made everybody as crazy as himself, and that the great rise in stocks since his speech in the open board is a bubble that will burst soon in a horrible crash; that everything ought to go down instead of going up, and that everybody who buys stocks is a lunatic. That Train was in a pool with Thomas C. Durant with 60,000 shares of long stock, and that was why he made his open board speech; that Train has left orders to sell out at 10 per cent. profit. They all seem to think that. Train is clear on the question of cash, and is far enough down east to know how to take care of Train. The talk is that Tracy Arnold is at the bottom of a great movement in

MINING STOCKS,

and that he has a pool made up of $200,000, with the right to call for $300,000 more. The talk is that he has got De Comeau, and other bears in mining stocks, in a tight corner and will clean them out. The talk is that Isett, Karr & Co. kicked Lyon out of consolidated Gregory and mean to run that machine. The talk is that John Leighton is going to leave Boston for Boston's good, and try New York again; that some of his friends here have a lot of mining stocks ready for him to manipulate, and John says, "the year of grace, 1868, is going to be, unto the knowing ones, a veritable year of milk and honey," of which John means to have his share. John has written to his friend Wheelwright to be on hand. Everybody talks of what a fool McCulloch is, but the knowing ones say that he knows what he is about, and that all he cares for is doing what Jay Cooke and his British friends tell him and making money for McCulloch.

THE REVOLUTION declines to publish some facts sent in about "Signed Bills of Exchange,"—look out for breakers ahead—British credit is rotten—the losses in cotton have made Liverpool bankrupt. Overend, Gurney & Co., and Sir John Dean Paul's bank are not the only great British firms insolvent for years before they failed. The talk is that the financial article of THE REVOLUTION was written by Lord Cornwallis of the *Herald*. Everybody was asking if Musgrave & Co., and Fisk & Hatch were for women's rights; that their circulars were both quoted in THE REVOLUTION. The talk is that

THE GOLD ROOM.

is in the hands of the stock men; that Travers, Stimson, Clews, and others, are loaded up with gold; that one of the banks has $6,000,000 of their gold; that Washington men are in with them, and that they mean to swing it up into the forties; that the foreign bankers are beginning to be frightened; that those who sold exchange and dumped their gold are sorry for it; that McCulloch can't sell any gold; that the revenue will fall off and government accounts will be in a muddle this year; that Congress will go in for more greenbacks, and that the people generally want to have another high time on paper money. The talk is that Wotherspoon knew what he was about when he pitched into government credit in his last circular, and went long of gold at 133. The talk is that exchange brokers are becoming as plentiful as bankers, and the question is, What do they all do? The question is, How can they sell prime bankers bills cheaper than the prime banker? What are all these bills drawn against? The talk is that Raymond wrote the editorial in the *Times*, pitching into THE REVOLUTION, because he don't like women advocating "principle, not policy." If women act from principle what becomes of society, that is, Henry J's society? Henry J. says that will never do. The talk is that Raymond lost money with Jerome in their last two turns in Pacific mail, and he don't feel amiable.

THE MONEY MARKET

is easy at 5 to 6 per cent. for call loans, with the turn of the market in favor of borrowers. First class business notes are discounted at 7 to 7½ per cent. when maturing within two months, and longer dates at 8 to 9 per cent., and the banks are discounting all the good paper offered by their customers. The New York banks show increasing strength. The following is their last statement compared with the preceding week:

	Jan'y 4.	Jan'y 11.	Difference.	
Loans,	$249,741,297.	$253,170,723.	Inc.	$3,429,426
Specie,	12,724,614.	19,222,856.	Inc.	6,498,242
Circulation,	34,134,391.	34,094,137.	Dec.	40,257
Deposits,	187,070,786.	194,835,525.	Inc.	7,764,739
Legal tenders,	62,111,201.	63,785,116.	Inc.	1,641,915

THE GOLD MARKET

has been exceedingly active during the week, and an advance of about 5 per cent. has been realised; sales having been made at 139 to 139⅛ at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday last, against 133⅛ on the preceding Saturday, January 4th. The market has been laid hold of by three cliques of influential stock operators acting with parties in Washington. They have locked up in one bank over $6,000,000 in gold. The bull movement is predicated upon the heavy shipments of specie, high rates of exchange, stagnation of business, the poverty and demoralized condition of the cotton-growing States with the prospects of a diminished cotton crop next year, the expected falling off in the revenue of government, and the reduced amount of gold coin, $88,000,000, reported in the Treasury Department on January 1st. Very high figures are predicted for gold this year. The following is a table of the weekly fluctuations:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Saturday, 4,	134	134½	133⅞	134⅝
Monday, 6,	134⅞	135½	134⅞	135¼
Tuesday, 7,	135⅞	137½	135½	136¾
Wednesday, 8,	137¼	137⅜	136½	136⅝
Thursday, 9,	135⅞	136⅝	135¾	136⅜
Friday, 10,	137¼	137⅞	137	137⅝
Saturday, 11,	138	138½	137⅝	137⅞

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is weak, owing to the heavy shipments of bonds. Prime bankers 60 days sterling bills have been sold from second hands at 109⅜ to 109⅞, and francs at 5.13⅛ to 5.12½.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

is active and buoyant under the influence of a highly speculative demand for all the leading stocks. What are called the Vanderbilt stocks, New York Central, Hudson River and Erie lead the market.

Musgrave & Co.. 19 Broad street, report the following quototions:

Canton, 51 to 51⅛; Boston W. P., 22 to 23; Cumberland, 34¾ to 35; Quicksilver, 26 to 25½; Mariposa, 8⅜ to 8¾, preferred, 14¾ to 15½; Pacific Mail, 113⅛ to 113⅜; Atlantic Mail, 112 to 112½; W. U. Tel., 38⅛ to 38¼; N. Y. Central, 124½ to 124⅝; Erie, 76⅜ to 76¼, preferred, 76 to 78; Hudson River, 142¼ to 142½; Reading, 93⅞ to 94; Wabash, 46⅛ to 47; Mil. & St. Paul, 51¾ to 52, preferred, 66¼ to 66⅜; Ohio, 31 to 31¼: Mich. Central, 109 to 110; Mich. Southern, 87¼ to 87⅜; Ill. Central, 134⅛ to 135; Pittsburg, 94 to 94⅛; Toledo, 103⅞ to 104; Rock Island, 98 to 98⅛; North West, 62⅜ to 62½, preferred, 73½ to 73⅝; Fort Wayne, 101¾ to 102.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

are active and very strong, owing to the increasing purchases for investment and shipment abroad. The advance in gold to 141 has given a great stimulus to prices which have advanced from 1 to 2 per cent. during the week.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States 6's, 1881 Registered, 109⅛; U. S. Coupon, 109⅝ to 109⅞; U. S. 5-20 Registered, 106 to 106¼; U. S. Coupon, 1862, 109¼ to 109⅜; U. S. Coupon, 1864, 107⅛ to 107¼; U. S. Coupon, 1865, 108 to 108⅛; U. S. Coupon, new, 1865, 105¾ to 105⅞; U. S. Coupon, 1867, 105⅞ to 106; U. S. 10-40 Registered, 102⅝; U. S. 10-40 Coupon, 102¾ o 102⅞; U. S. 7-30 2d Coupon, 105¾ to 105⅞; U. S. 7-30 3d Coupon, 105¾ to 105⅞.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

FOR LADIES:

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
KID, CLOTH, CASTOR, AND BUCK GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,
CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,
SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
MACINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES:

BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CLOTH, KID, AND BEAVER GLOVES,
FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTEES,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

OROIDE WATCHES.—Good time-keepers, $15; exact imitations of gold and not plated. Also chains of "Oroide." Ladies and gents $2 to $6. Patent Levers, engine turned cases, $15; Enamelled, $18, Ladies and Gents sizes. Guaranteed by special certificate, and sent by express, to be paid for on delivery to the purchaser.

The discovery of this metal is our own, and the works from our own factory.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
42 & 44 Nassau street, N. Y. (Up stairs.)

Gold and silver American and Swiss Watches.
Circulars sent giving full information.

EARLE H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY IN PATENT CAUSES

AND

SOLICITOR OF U. S. & FOREIGN PATENTS,

119 & 121 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New York,
Have now a large and superior assortment of
FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
SUPERB GIFT BOOKS,
Choice editions of the Poets,
and the
BEST STANDARD LITERATURE.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN.
STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
ALSO,
THE FINEST STATIONERY.
Selected from the London and Paris markets.

Among the prominent novelties are, a new illustrated edition.,

THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY, Collected and edited by CHARLES A. DANA. New edition, enlarged, with additions from recent authors. Illustrated with steel engravings by celebrated artists. 1 vol. imp. 8vo. morocco extra or antique, $20.

WORDS OF HOPE AND COMFORT FOR THE SORROWFUL. 1 vol. 4to., illuminated borders around each page, with appropriate texts of Scripture both from Old and New Testaments. Price $40.

This elegant work is peculiarly fitting and appropriate for a present, and its chasteness of execution and well-conceived designs render it one of the most beautiful and ornate books of the season; the texts are well chosen, and we think will be found to prove a comfort and consolation to the afflicted and bereaved.

BUNYAN'S ALLEGORICAL WORKS; OR, THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS AND THE HOLY WAR. Together with "His Grace Abounding," "Divine Emblems," and other Poems. Edited with Notes, Original and Selected, and a "Life of John Bunyan," by Rev. CHARLES A. WRIGHT, M. A. With numerous beautiful colored illustrations by Castelli and Bartsch. One vol. 4to, half morocco, gilt edges, $20; morocco antique, gilt edges, $25.

(LES JARDINS.)

THE GARDENS OF THE WORLD, THEIR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION. Illustrated with 240 Designs, engraved by the best Frenco artists, and printed by Mame & Co., of Tours, France. 1 vol., folio, $60.

WAVERLEY NOVELS: By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. Beautifully Illustrated with 204 Engravings, many of them proofs, and numerous head and tail pieces. 24 vols., 8vo. handsomely printed in clear type on good paper, full calf, extra, $175; full levant morocco, gilt edges, $250.

A UNIVERSAL LIBRARY AND VALUABLE PRESENT,

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A popular Dictionary of Useful Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art and Literature. In sixteen large volumes, 8vo; 750 double-column pages in each volume.

Price and Style of Binding, per vol: Extra cloth, $5; library leather, $6; half turkey morocco, dark, $6 50; half turkey morocco, flexible, $7; half russia, extra gilt, $7 50; full morocco, antique, gilt edges, $9; full russia, $9.

A Complete Catalogue of
ATTRACTIVE BOOKS,
Embracing New Styles of Albums, Juvenile Books, and Stationery of every description.
To be had on application.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

Have just opened an invoice of fine

LEATHER AND GILT

FANCY ARTICLES.

From the most celebrated European manufactory, especially selected for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

ARTISTIC BRONZES

From the Paris Exposition

TEAS AND COFFEES.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA

COMPANY

Are continually receiving direct from the Chinese and Japanese factors, fresh importations of the choicest flavored Teas. During the past few months th Company have received two entire cargoes, one of which was THE LARGEST CARGO EVER IMPORTED into this country, and of the finest quality.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company continues to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG (Black), 60, 70, 80, 90c., best $1 per lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
IMHERIAL (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers save 5 to 8 profits of middle-men or about ONE DOLLAR per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY,

31 AND 33 VESEY STREET,
Corner Church Street;
640 BROADWAY,
Corner of Bleecker Street;
461 EIGHTH AVENUE,
N. corner 34th Street;
299 SPRING STREET,
Bet. Hudson and Greenwich Streets;
205 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
Corner Concord Street;
133 GRAND STREET,
WILLIAMSBURG

STARR & MARCUS,

22 JOHN STREET.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

of the celebrated

GORHAM PLATED WARE

AT RETAIL.

Warranted superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OE THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as a security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau street,
Clark, Dodge & Co, Bankers, 51 Wall street,
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New York.

November 23, 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

CAN BE FOUND AT

SHELDON & COMPANY'S,

NOS. 498 AND 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EMBRACING ALL THE STANDARD BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY OR ENGLAND, IN THE RICHEST STYLE OF BINDING.

POETRY ILLUSTRATED IN THE MOST ELEGANT MANNER.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND GENERAL MISCELLANY WITHOUT END.

ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE IN THE WAY OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS CAN BE FOUND AT

SHELDON & COMPANY'S,
Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY.
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

We have recently published

LIFE AND LETTERS OF
DR. BETHUNE.
BY ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, D.D.

1 vol., large 12mo., with a steel-plate likeness of Dr. Bethune, and three full-paged illustrations.

Price, $2.

ALSO, A CROWN OCTAVO EDITION OF
DR. BETHUNE'S LIFE.

On tinted paper, bound in fancy brown cloth. Uniform with "Dr. Bethune's Theology." Price $2,25.

The New York *Observer* says of it:

"This book affectionately embalms the memory of one of the most able, brilliant and distinguished men who have adorned the American pulpit. His life and character have been made so familiar to our readers that we are not required to present even an outline of this *charming biography*.

ALSO NOW READY,
A NEW EDITION OF
DR. BETHUNE'S THEOLOGY;

Or, Lectures on the Heidelberg Catechism. 2 vols., crown octavo, tinted paper. Price per set, $4 50.

A MOST INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY:
A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF
FRANCIS WAYLAND, D.D., LL.D.,
INCLUDING SELECTIONS FROM HIS PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE,
BY HIS SONS
Francis Wayland and H. S. Wayland.

2 vols., large 12mo. Illustrated by two steel plate likenesses of Dr. Wayland. Printed on laid tinted paper. Price per set, $4.00.

This is one of the most instructive and fascinating biographies which has issued from the American press in many a day. Not one can carefully read such a book without receiving permanent impressions for good, as well as being constantly interested in the career of this truly great man.

A NEW BOOK BY
REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D., WE WILL PUBLISH MONDAY, DECEMBER 30:

A PARTING WORD.
1 vol., 18mo. Cloth.
BY REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.
Price, 60 cents.

This is a most charming little volume, and is characterized by that classically beautiful, yet simple and direct style which mark all of Mr. Hall's books.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.

HENRY B. STANTON AND HENRY STANTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

NO. 170 BROAWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

Collections made throughout the United States. Suits brought and causes tried in all the Courts, City, State and Federal. Business done under the New Bankrupt Law. Titles searched to Real Estate, Mortgages foreclosed, all kinds of Legal Instruments drawn. Business with the Patent Office at Washington, and all matters relative to patents a specialty.

CONANT'S BINDER

FOR

THE REVOLUTION

is indispensable to all those who preserve this paper. The numbers can be bound every week, thus making a perfect book all through the year. Sent post-paid, FROM THIS OFFICE, on receipt of 75 cents.

"Conant's Binder is one of the neatest, most durable and cheap conveniences of the kind we ever handled.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"Conant's Binder for magazines, papers and pamphlets. This is a useful invention by which the periodical is inserted in a moment between two durable covers. Various sizes are made, and if one were large enough for the *Tribune* it would be a good thing."—*New York Weekly Tribune.*

THE POLICIES

OF THE

AMERICAN

POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

419, 421 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE THE

BEST NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR A WIFE, FOR A FAMILY,
FOR A DAUGHTER, FOR A SON,
FOR YOURSELF.

For a wife or Family a whole LIFE POLICY is the best hing possible.

For a Daughter or Son an ENDOWRY POLICY is the most desirable, as it is payable at marriage or other specified time.

For one's own self the best New Year treat is a LIFE RETURN ENDOWMENT POLICY, which is issued only by this Company; it gives the person a certain sum if he lives to a specified time, or to his heirs if he decease before, with the return of the Endowment Premiums with interest. It therefore truly combines all the advantages of Insurance and a Savings Bank, which has not before been done.

"SILVER TONGUE."

If you would make your home more cheerful,
If you would make your home more attractive,
If you want a handsome piece of furniture,
If you want a useful piece of furniture,
If you would make a beautiful holiday present,
If you would make a splendid wedding presrnt,

Purchase the Celebrated "Silver Tongue" Parlor Organ of Carhart & Needham.

They make the best.

They make the largest.

They are the original inventors.

They are the patentees of essential improvements.

They have had an experience of over tweny years.

Their instruments contain the combination swell.

Their instruments contain new and indispensable improvements not to be found in the instruments of any other manufactory.

They manufacture

CHURCH ORGANS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
LIBRARY ORGANS,
SCHOOL ORGANS,
DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS,
BOUDOIR ORGANS,
LODGE ORGANS,
HALL ORGANS, and
CONCERT ORGANS

The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their large assortment of new and beautiful styles. Catalogues, etc., sent by mail,

CARHART & NEEDHAM,
Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East 23d street, New York.
1119

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF AMERICA.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, PRESIDENT.

The following are among the first one hundred special copartners of the Credit Foncier and owners of Columbus :

Augustus Kountze, [First National Bank, Omaha.]
Samuel E. Rogers, Omaha.
E. Creighton, [President 1st National Bank, Omaha.]
Thomas C. Durant, V. P. U. P. R. R.
James H. Bowen, [Prest' 3rd National Bank, Chicago.]
George M. Pullman.
George L. Dunlap, [Superintendent N. W. R. R.]
John A. Dix, [President U. P. R. R.]
William H. Guion, [Credit Mobilier.]
William H. Macy, [President Leather Manf. Bank.]
Charles A. Lambard, [Credit Mobilier] Director U. P. R. R.
Oakes Ames, M. C., [Credit Mobilier.]
John M. S. Williams, [Director Credit Mobilier.]
John J. Cisco, [Treasurer U. P. R. R.]
H. Clews
William P. Furniss.
Cyrus H. McCormick, [Director U. P. R. R.]
Hon. Simon Cameron.
John A. Griswold, M. C., [President Troy City National Bank.]
Charles Tracy.
Thomas Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
F. Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
E. H. Baker, Baker & Morrlil, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
W. T. Glidden, Glidden & Williams, Boston, [Credit Mobilier.]
H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Del., [Credit Mobilier.]
James H. Orne, [Merchant,] Philadelphia.
George B. Upton, [Merchant,] Boston.
Charles Macalester, [Banker,] Philadelphia.
C. S. Bushnell, [Director U. P. R. R.] Credit Mobilier.
A. A. Low, [President Chamber Commerce.]
Leonard W. Jerome.
H. G. Stebbins.
C. C. & H. M. Taber.
David Jones, [Credit Mobilier.]
Ben. Holladay, [Credit Mobilier.]

The CITIES along the line of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA already Sixteen Thousand People.

COLUMBUS the next important agricultural city on the way to Cheyenne.

A Fifty Dollar Lot may prove a Five Thousand Dollar Investment.

PARIS to PEKIN in Thirty Days. Two Ocean Ferry-Boats and a Continental Railway. Passengers for China this way!

The Rocky Mountain excursion parties of statesmen and capitalists (two thousand miles westward without break of gauge) pronounce the Pacific Railroad a great fact ; the *Credit Mobilier* (its contractors), a national reality ; the *Credit Foncier* (owning cities along the line), an American institution.

The grandest national work of any age, is the Union Pacific Railroad. Under its present Napoleonic leadership, in 1870 the road will be finished to San Francisco. Five hundred and thirty miles are already running west of Omaha to the base of the mountains, north of Denver. The Iowa Railroad (Chicago and Northwestern) is now open to the Missouri River opposite Omaha ; where the temporary bridge that has been constructed joins you with the Pacific. Here is the time-table :

New York to Chicago (drawing-room car all the way, without change)	38 hours.
Chicago to Omaha, without change (Pullman's sleeping palaces)	24 "
Omaha to Cheyenne, or summit of Rocky Mountains, (Union Pacific Railroad)	28 "
	90 "

Say four days from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Two thousand two hundred miles without a change of gauge or car, or the removal of your carpet bag and shawl from your state-room.

The Credit Foncier of America owns the capitol addition to Columbus,—probably the future capitol of Nebraska. What is the Credit Foncier? Ask the first millionaire you meet, and the chances are he will tell you that he was one of the one hundred original thousand dollar subscribers. No other such special copartnership of wealthy men exists on this continent. (A list of these distinguished names can be seen at the Company's office.)

Where is Columbus? Ask the two hundred Union Pacific Railroad excursionists who encamped there on the Credit Foncier grounds. Is it not the geographical centre of this nation? Ninety-six miles due west from Omaha, the new Chicago ; ninety-six miles from the Kansas border on the south ; ninety-six miles from the Dacotah line on the north, Columbus is situated on the upper bottom, at the junction of the Platte and the Loup Fork, *and is surrounded by the finest agricultural lands in the world.*

The Credit Foncier lands extend from the railway station across the railway, and enclose the Loup Fork Bridge ; the county road to the Pawnee settlement running directly through the domain. As the railway system expands, Columbus will naturally be the railway centre of the Sioux City, Nebraska City and Nemaha Valley Railroads.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company were not slow to see that Columbus was the natural point for an important station. The Credit Mobilier owns lands near the city, and some leading generals and statesmen are also property owners round about. Would you make money easy? Find, then, the site of a city and buy the farm it is to be built on. How many regret the non purchase of that lot in New York ; that block in Buffalo ; that farm in Chicago ; that quarter section in Omaha. Once these city properties could have been bought for a song. Astor and Girard made their fortunes in this way. The Credit Foncier, by owning the principal towns along the Pacific line to California, enriches its shareholders while distributing its profits by selling alternate lots at a nominal price to the public.

The Credit Foncier owns 688 acres at Columbus, divided into 80ft. streets and 20ft. alleys.

These important reservations are made : Two ten-acre parks ; one ten-acre square, for the university of Nebraska ; one five-acre triangle, for an agricultural college ; one five-acre quadrangle, for a public school ; one acre each donated to the several churches, Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist, and ten acres to the State for the new Capitol buildings.

Deducting these national, educational and religious donations, the Credit Foncier has over 3,000 lots (44x115) remaining, 1,500 of which they offer for sale, reserving the alternate lots for improvements.

ADVANTAGES.

First.—It is worth fifty dollars to a young man to be associated with such a powerful Company.

Second.—By buying in Columbus, you purchase the preference right to be interested in the next town mapped out by the Credit Foncier ; and, as we dig through the mountains, that town may be a gold mine.

Third.—Owning 5,000 feet of land 1,700 miles off by rail, extends one's geographical knowledge, and suggests that Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia do not compose the entire American Republic.

When this ocean bottom—this gigantic plateau of the antediluvian sea—this relic of the great inland lake of ten thousand years ago, between Omaha and Columbus, becomes peopled, with corn-fields and villages, a lot at Columbus may be a handy thing to have about the house.

The object of the Credit Foncier in selling *alternate* lots at such a low figure, is to open up the boundless resources along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the young men of the East. Landed proprietsrship gives a man self-reliance, and may stimulate the em-employee to become employer. Fifty dollars invested ten years ago in Chicago or Omaha, produces many thousand now.

As this allotment of 1,500 shares is distributed through New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, early application should be made by remitting a check to the Company's bankers, Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, 33 Wall street, when you will receive a deed for the property.

To save the lot-owner the trouble of writing, the Credit Foncier pays all taxes for two years.

Do not forget that every mile of road built westward, adds to the value of property in Omaha and Columbus. Cheyenne, at the foot of the mountains, four hundred miles west of Columbus, is but six months old, and has three thousand people. *Lots there selling for three thousand dollars.*

Most of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Directors and Subscribers of the Credit Mobilier, are the Shareholders of the Credit Foncier of America.

Call at the office and examine the papers.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

We give special attention to funding

7-30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 Bond. Returns made to correspondents without delay and on favorable Terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1867.

3 p.m.	Buying.	Selling.
Registered, 1881	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Registered, 1862	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, 1862	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, 1864	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, 1865	105¾	106
5-20 " 1865, new	108½	108⅝
5-20 " 1867, new	108½	108⅝
10-40 Registered	101½	102
10-40 Coupon	101⅞	102
Gold	133⅜	133½
June 7-30	104¾	104⅞
July 7-30	104¾	104⅞
May Compounds, 1865	117⅜	117⅝
Aug. " 1865	116⅜	116⅝
Sept. " 1865	116	116¼
Oct. " 1865	115¾	116
U. S. 3 per cent. cer	100¼	100⅜

All classes of United States funds credited or remitted for, on receipt, at market rates, free of all commission charges.

FISK AND HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865–7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 WALL ST., COR. OF NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices. and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department, for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the pur. chase GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS.
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE,
CHINA,
ETC.
ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.